FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 AUGUST 1983

Israel

Prime Minister Menahem Begin has decided to resign and will presumably announce the date of his resignation shortly, MK Ehud Olmert announced in an interview with Jerusalem television after meeting with the prime minister. The television reported beforehand that Begin had again postponed issuing an announcement on his resignation.

Lebanon

IDF Withdrawal Postponement — Israel has again agreed to a U.S. request that it postpone the IDF's withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountain area for a "limited period of time," Jerusalem radio reported after Israeli Prime Minister Begin's 30 August meeting with U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane.

Security Situation A French soldier was killed and two others were injured when their truck was hit by a shell in Beirut, Paris radio reported early on 30 August. Intermittent clashes continued in the capital after fighting in which over 30 people were killed and around 130 others were wounded, with the Lebanese Army losing 21 dead and over 70 injured, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports. The clashes between the Army and gunmen in southern Beirut continued throughout the afternoon of 29 August despite the Army's attempt to halt the fighting around noon, and Amal Movement militia succeeded in briefly occupying the Lebanese television building in Tallat al-Khayyat, Beirut radio said. An official source cited by Voice of Lebanon radio admitted that the gunmen had seized a number of Army men and vehicles but said the Army had occupied the Amal Movement's main center in Burj al-Barajinah and had captured a number of gunmen and weapons. However, an Amal source earlier denied that the Army had captured Amal's main center, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. Amal leader Nabih Birri subsequentlydeclared that his men would abide by a cease-fire in greater Beirut, the radio announced. Responding to the shelling of U.S. Marines' positions in Beirut, U.S. Cobra helicopters destroyed a heavy machinegun in the Ash-Shuwayfat area and a mortar emplacement near Beirut Airport, a military source in the multinational force announced in a statementreported by Radio Monte Carlo. Meanwhile, a Lebanese Air Force plane at the airport was destroyed by shellfire and the Air Force base at Riyaq, in the Al-Biqa' valley, was also shelled, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radios. Amal gunmen surrounded police stations in eastern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon also reported.

Political Developments — The Cabinet held an extraordinary meeting to discuss the security situation and Foreign Minister Elie Salim held talks with McFarlane, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Geneva and the PSP issued a statement threatening further shelling if the Army's "aggression" continues against the western suburbs of Beirut, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Syria's *Al-Ba'th*, reviewed by Damascus radio, deplored the "organized military campaign by the Phalangist gangs, the Lebanese Army, and the U.S. forces" aimed at purging Beirut and its suburbs of all nationalist forces before dealing with the other Lebanese areas.

PLO Conference

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar opened the international UN conference on Palestine in Geneva amid massive security preparations, AFP reported. A statement from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was warmly received by most delegates although Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam gave it a "noticeably cool reception," AFP said.

Iran

Four gunmen who hijacked an Air France plane asked for fuel to leave Tehran without naming a possible destination, Tehran radio announced. The hijackers — who claim to be the "Islamic Liberation Movement" — received an official French reply to demands that France announce the withdrawal of troops from Chad and Lebanon, stop aid to Iraq, and release unnamed Arab prisoners, the radio reported. A French Ministry of External Relations communique issued on 29 August placed responsibility for the affair on Iran while the Iranian Foreign Ministry told a French Embassy official that France must resolve the issue, according to Paris and Tehran radios.

Pakistan

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq ruled out any dialogue with the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), according to AFP. Speaking before his departure for Turkey on 29 August, the president called the MRD leadership "riff-raff" and announced that he will talk only with "responsible politicians." Meanwhile, according to AFP, India sealed its border with Pakistan and increased patrols after MRD supporters attempted to cross over to escape pursuing soldiers.

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PLO Conciliation Committee Continues Work

Committee Issues Memo

JN260850 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 15

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Text] Damascus — The following is the text of the memorandum the Palestinian conciliation committee — which was formed by the PLO Central Committee [PCC] — submitted to the two conflicting Fatah sides and to Khalid al-Fahum, PNC speaker and chairman of the six-member committee:

The brothers in the Palestinian National Liberation Movement — Fatah;

The Bureau of Mobilization and Organization — Damascus;

The office of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society — Damascus:

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the PCC during its meetings in Tunis from 3-7 August, 1983, on the formation of a delegation to restore Fatah's unity in a manner which preserves and consolidates the PLO's unity, and following a meeting held in Tunis by the delegation's members, the chairman, and some members of the six-member committee, some general secretaries of the Palestinian resistance factions, and Fatah Central Committee representatives Salah Khalaf and Mahmud 'Abbas, the delegation went to Damascus where it met with the brother representatives of the two conflicting sides within the Fatah movement, as well as with the PNC speaker who is the six-member committee chairman, and with some members of this committee, and the leaders of the resistance factions from 15-21 August 1983.

Lengthy discussions were held with the representatives of the two Fatah conflicting sides. These discussions were characterized by frankness, objectivity, responsibility, and desire to prevent fratricide and maintain the unity of both Fatah and the PLO.

In light of these discussions the delegation was fully convinced that overcoming the extremely serious and dangerous crisis currently existing in the Palestinian arena, particularly within the Fatah Movement, requires the restoration of confidence and credibility between the two conflicting sides through the adoption of the following steps:

I. A. Fixing the cease-fire. The two conflicting sides emphasized to the delegation their commitment to the cease-fire, and their willingness to stop propaganda campaigns.

B. Consolidating an alliance with the Lebanese National Salvation Front on the basis of struggle against the Israeli occupation in Lebanon. In order to achieve this aim and increase the effectiveness of resistance against the Israeli occupation, the Palestinian resistance forces in Lebanon will be positioned, through agreement with the Lebanese National Salvation Front and in accordance with the requisites of joint struggle, against the occupying Israeli enemy.

II. In confirmation of Fatah's glorious militant march and pioneering role in sparking off the Palestinian revolution, the [Fatah] Central Committee will issue a political statement which should be materialized and positively reflected in practice. This statement should include the following points:

A. Adherence to the rifle and to revolutionary violence, considering them the effective method to confront the Zionist enemy and escalate armed struggle in occupied Palestine.

B. Proceeding from the fact that U.S. imperialism is the first foe of the Palestinian people and the Arab people in general, all the U.S. plans to settle the Palestine question should be firmly rejected. These plans include the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan, the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and all other plans which lead to the recognition of Israel. A government-in-exile should also be rejected. Rejecting all this should be effectively materialized through practice.

C. Emphasizing commitment to the democratic trend and collective leadership.

D. Reinforcing the militant relations with Syria on the basis of firm, solid, and sincere alliance against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, to foil all the U.S. proposals which are hostile to the Palestinian people's issue and the Arab nation, and to regain the national, inalienable, and historical rights of the Arab Palestinian people as represented in their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of a Palestinian state on their national soil.

E. Consolidating relations with the Arab countries that are hostile to U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and with all Arab and international liberation movement factions.

F. Strengthening the militant alliance with the socialist bloc countries, headed by the USSR, and consolidating mutual confidence with these countries.

II. The formation of a provisional transitional committee from the Fatah members through agreement between the two Fatah sides, and with the help of the PNC speaker and the persons he chooses. The two Fatah sides' approval of this committee's members is considered an approval by the Fatah Central Committee. The transitional committee will be in charge of the following tasks for the entire Fatah movement:

A. All military affairs, including the military formations, administrations, armament, and logistics.

B. Management of financial affairs.

C. Management of information affairs.

D. Management of organizational affairs, including the preparation for the convocation of Fatah's fifth congress. The mission of this transitional committee will be concluded when the fifth congress elects a new Fatah Central Committee.

Dear brothers:

There is no need to descibe the harmful, destructive, and far-reaching repercussions of the internecine Fatah crisis, because Fatah occupies a leading role in the PLO and is of great importance to the Arab Palestinian people in particular, and the Arab liberation movement in general. Such a crisis may bring about the success of the U.S.-Zionist conspiracies. Hence, the remedy of this crisis, which is an exceptional case, requires exceptional measures to confront it and put an end to it. All officials of the two Fatah sides must act with responsibility, impartiality, and self-denial by placing the interests of the Palestinian people in particular, and the Arab nation in general, above all other considerations.

Therefore, as the delegation members present this memorandum to you, they greatly hope that you will adopt the proposals submitted here in order to solve this tragic crisis and to restore and enhance Fatah unity, as this will safeguard and strengthen the PLO's unity. The undersigned committee members put themselves at your disposal for the sake of restoring and entrenching Fatah unity.

We request that you inform the PNC speaker — who is the chairman of the six-member committee — of your position on this memorandum, and we hope that this will be accomplished within 30 days of the date of this memorandum.

With our best regards and appreciations,

[Signed by] Lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of the delagtion; lawyer Yasir 'Amr; lawyer 'Abd al-Khaliq Yaghmur; Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah; Dr As'ad 'Abd ar-Rahman; Dr Mustafa Milhim; Muhammad Milhim; Sulayman an-Najjab; [name indistinct] 'Awwad; Majdi Abu Ramadan; engineer 'Adnan Dirbas; 'Isam 'Abd al-Hadi; 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr; and 'Abd al-Majid Hannunah.

[Dated] 21 August 1983

Committee Summoned to Tunis

JN300708 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 30 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Ar-Ra'y* has learned that Abu 'Ammar sent a cable to the PLO office in Amman yesterday summoning the Palestinian reconciliation committee to meet with him in Tunis to discuss the committee's memorandum to the conflicting Fatah parties.

Ar-Ra'y has also learned that lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of the committee, is currently holding consultations with the committee members to discuss the summons and to reply to it.

'Arafat Statement Read at Palestine Conference

NC291755 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Geneva, Aug. 29 (AFP) — The Palestinian problem is "no nearer a solution" than it was 36 years ago, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said here today as he opened the International Conference on Palestine. The conference, which France did not want to stage because of security problems, opened against a military background with the U.N. building ringed by 3,000 troops and barbed wire fencing, with anti-aircraft batteries and helicopters circling overhead.

In a statement read to the conference in his absence, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat said he looked to the conference to provide a "just peace" in the Middle East. This would involve participation by all parties involved, including the PLO, and should be based on past U.S. resolutions on Palestine and the Arab peace plan agreed to in Fez, Morocco, last September, Mr. 'Arafat said. The PLO leader's statement drew warm applause from most delegates, although it had a noticeably cool reception from Syrian delegate, Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Israel, the United States, and Canada are boycotting the conference, but delegates from 118 of the 157 U.N. member states are attending. Greece is the only European Economic Community nation officially attending. The other nine EEC members are represented by observers.

'Arafat Message Given to Tanzania's Nyerere

JN291717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1612 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Salman al-Hirfi, the special envoy of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, continues his tour of several African states. He met yesterday with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and conveyed to him a message from Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, the contents of which were not known.

Dar Es Salaam radio said Abu 'Ammar's envoy held lengthy talks with the Tanzanian president on recent developments in the Middle East.

PLO Talks With Syria, Jordan Reportedly To Resume

LD291427 Kuwait KUNA in English 1143 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 29 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is to resume talks with Jordan and Syria, affirmed a leading Palestinian leader.

In an interview published by the French daily *"Le Quotidien de Paris"* Monday, Khalid al-Hasan, responsible for the PLO's information service, declared that "contacts have already been established between Syria and Jordan, and we think it necessary to continue having these contacts between the three of us (Syria, Jordan, and the PLO) in order to set up a new front". He emphasized that "the freezing, and not the rupture, of negotiations with Jordan" did not mean that the PLO has given up its policy line.

Khalid explained that the PLO refusal of the American sponsored plan to settle the Palestinian problem was motivated by the fact that the plan "neither recognized [word indistinct] of the PLO nor the Palestinian people's right to self-determination". The fact that Arabs are not presently fighting militarily does not

mean that we have given up our struggle" he said, adding that "fighting for us Palestinians is to express our attachment to our identity and our rights. That has been a part of us for more than sixty years."

Al-Hasan declared that the PLO's efforts are being aimed at making the Western governments, "and the American Government primarily, change their policy towards the PLO. For that we have to make public opinion in those countries understand in a better way our struggle and our cause", he said.

Referring to the Palestine conference which opened today in Geneva, the PLO official expressed the hope that it will help Western public opinion have a better understanding of the Palestinian people and their problem.

Questioned about the European governments' attitude — including that of France — which have decided to send only one observer to that conference, Al-Hasan noted that their decision was "contrary to the United Nations resolutions on which they have voted". The attitude of the European states "probably means that they don't want to participate in what will be said and decided" at the Geneva conference, he said.

Speaking about the French Government's attitude in particular, the PLO official stated that France, "which has always affirmed its best support to the PLO within the European Economic Community (EEC)" has failed to stand by its commitments and decided to send only an observer to the Geneva conference.

Fatah's Al-Wazir Discusses Syria, Dissidents
NC300926 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that the Palestinian leadership has submitted all possible initiatives to solve the problems with Syria, and that it expects Damascus to manifest a positive spirit toward these initiatives and to give a positive and just answer. He added: A new situation is crystallizing now in Lebanon, the hotbed of the conflict, and in the entire Middle East. We have a unique, positive historical opportunity to strongly reassume the initiative. This requires efforts and desire. We in the Palestinian revolution are prepared to assume all our responsibilities and we hope that the other sides, most of all Syria, are prepared to do so.

Abu Jihad pointed out that there are many attempts to impede Fatah from directly participating militarily in supporting the Lebanese national stance. He said: It is very regrettable that the main part of our military body — not due to our failure — remains outside the field of participation through which it would be possible to achieve positive results. Those with whom we strongly seek to ally ourselves do not show any enthusiasm to such an alliance. They confine all their enthusiam to Fatah's internal problem. Brother Abu Jihad asserted that the current situation resembles to a large extent the situation which prevailed during the war of attrition, which martyr Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir waged against the Zionist enemy.

Regarding the problem within Fatah, Brother Abu Jihad said: The days and events have proved that our view is correct. The Fatah movement knows no allegiance to anyone other than Palestine and the Arab nation. Otherwise, Fatah would lose its significance, nobility, strength, and masses. Fatah is the movement of the struggling vanguard of our people. This vanguard errs at times, and it is correct at others in conducting the course of the national action along the path of liberating Palestine. It is emphatically capable to assess and correct its conditions in a way serving the national struggle. This is the basic fact which the 9 May coupists ignore.

Commenting on Beirut events, Brother Abu Jihad said: They are one of the dignified stands in confronting the Phalangist-Zionist-American agreement. He added: We hope that the coupists will understand, and some brothers will be convinced that it is necessary to liberate our military and political potentials in order to mobilize them in the direction which serves the national Lebanese and Palestinian question — the practical confrontation of the Phalangist-Zionist agreement.

Brother Abu Jihad declared that the Lebanese factional army's aggressions and actions in the southern suburb and in Beirut are a picture of the policy of force and terrorism which the army and the Phalangist authority want to apply to the Lebanese and Palestinian masses in an attempt to impose this black agreement.

Concerning Reagan's plan, Brother Abu Jihad said: There is no longer a meaning to President Reagan's emphasis on his initiative, which has utterly failed as a result of its total rejection by Fatah and the Palestinian revolution. He said: We deny this plan the right to live in the Middle East because it denies our people's right to return, determine their future, and establish their national independent state. In addition, it fails to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of our people. The negative stand of Reagan and the U.S. Administration will lead to an utter failure of the U.S. policy in the Middle East, because this administration cannot defend its commitments in Lebanon or the occupied Arab territories. How then can it submit initiatives on major issues? No Arab trusts that the U.S. Administration can offer anything other than conspiracies — other than supporting and patronizing the Zionist aggression.

In conclusion, Brother Abu Jihad said: The events will interact to crystallize the failure of the United States to defend its interests and its institutions in the Middle East. It is nothing new that our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and our nation should pay the price of the stupidities and crimes of the U.S. policy in the Middle East, and that the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples should remain the victims of the continuous U.S. plots.

Palestinian Resistance Command Adopts Resolutions
NC261042 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The Palestinian resistance command in the northern area [of Lebanon] yesterday adopted a series of organizational measures and military arrangements to put an end to the operations meant to create tension carried out by well-known groups at foreign directives, and in accordance with specific instructions

given in signed cables. These operations aim at disturbing the security of the Al-Baddawi camp and the Palestinian groups in that area which is regarded as the last bastion of the Palestinian resistance.

The following is the full text of the resolutions which were adopted by the resistance command in the north:

In the name of god, the merciful and compassionate. The Palestinian resistance command in the northern area met on Thursday morning, 25 August 1983, following the incident which took place in the morning in the Al-Bawwawi camp, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. To form an investigatory committee of Brothers Abu Al-Walid, Jamal Khalil, Abu al-Yasar, Abu Khalid, secretary of the popular committee; Muhammad Na'im, and (Ahmad Mizyan), representative of the Palestinian armed struggle.

2. To end the state of alert immediately. A resistance command committee will see to it that this decision is strictly implemented.

3. The Palestinian resistance command and the popular committee will remain in constant session to follow up the resolutions, the pacification and to frustrate the attempts to trigger events in our Palestinian arena.

4. All the resolutions mentioned above are biding to all our positions and camps in the northern area. This is a revolution until victory and liberation.

[Signed] The command of the northern area — Abu Khalid, secretary of the popular committee in Al-Baddawi [camp]; Abu Mustafa of the Popular Front; Lieutenant Colonel Abu al-Walid of the Palestine Liberation Army; Abu Sa'du of the Democratic Front; Munir Lubani of the Arab Liberation Front; Major Wajih of the Palestine armed struggle; Jamal Khalil of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; Abu al-Yasar of the Palestinian Liberation Front; Abu Sirhan of the As-Sa'iqah organization; and Brother Muhammad Na'im, representative of the General Command.

Reagan Plan for Mideast Peace Called Dead

JN290915 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "Why This Jump in the Air?"]

[Text] In the weekly speech he made the day before yesterday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan reiterated the claim that his Middle East plan is still alive as the basis for what he terms peace. He said this despite the fact that the Reagan initiative was killed by the Reagan administration's recent UN Security Council veto against the Arab draft resolution calling for, among other things, freezing Zionist settlements on the occupied West Bank. Had the U.S. Administration seriously intended to implement its President's initiative as an initiative for peace — regardless of the nature of this peace — it would not have vetoed the referent Arab draft resolution. This veto constituted a threat to any Arab move at any level against the Zionist settlements, whether these settlements are new or old. That's why we have said that the U.S. veto was the final blow to Reagan's plan as a peace initiative, but not as a tactical maneuver with definite objectives — namely, the liquidation of the PLO. In this respect, the initiative continues to be alive.

That's what President Reagan really wanted to say in his weekly speech in which he also reiterated, without any embarrassment, the same provocations against the PLO. However, he did this indirectly by calling on the concerned Arab parties to grasp the so-called peace opportunity contained in his initiative, the objective of which — as we have already stated — is not to seek peace but to bypass the PLO and work to liquidate it.

In any case, the United States' latest reaffirmation that Reagan's initiative is still alive as a plan for peace stresses the old and new objectives of the old and new U.S. scheme, which U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane is trying to peddle in the region during his current shuttle tours. Is it a coincidence that the U.S. President reiterates his claim concerning his initiative, while his special envoy continues his shuttle tours here and there in an attempt to reach an agreement on settling the Lebanese problem with the concerned parties? We say that this is no coincidence. The U.S. President wants to reaffirm to all the parties concerned that his plan is the basis for all of Robert McFarlane's actions, and that the plan is being used as a tactical maneuver and not as a peace plan. This is so because as a peace plan the initiative has really been killed.

The surprising thing is that the party which insists at all levels that Reagan's plan is a dead plan is the Zionist enemy itself. The Zionist enemy reaffirms this by continuing to establish new settlements, something which must be frozen under the Reagan plan. Despite this, the U.S. Administration is doing nothing on this issue. This completely proves that the U.S. Administration is not serious in implementing its plan and giving it the necessary credibility. In this way, the U.S. Administration confirms the death of its plan as the basis for peace while reiterating its support for the Zionist viewpoint.

When U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday [as heard] reiterated his claim that his initiative is still alive, UPI cited a ranking Israeli Government official who rejected Reagan's initiative and said that the Camp David accord and its contents on a plan for Palestinian autonomy remains the only framework for any settlement in the region. At first glance it seems that there is a contradiction between Washington and Tel Aviv on this point, but the real state of affairs is that there is complete accord on this point. This accord is substantiated on the ground, and not in the speeches and statements which are made for propaganda purposes. The settlements which the Zionist enemy continue to establish are financed by U.S. funds. Washington is also against any explicit and practical resolution which calls for a freeze on settlements. This has been confirmed by the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council. Some may wonder: Why then is the U.S. maneuvering on this matter as long as the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy are in agreement on it? The answer is that U.S. policy in the Middle East is based primarily on blackmailing and on confusing the stands in order to serve its strategic interests, which influence the Zionist enemy's designs of expansion.

Ambush of Israeli Patrol in South Reported
NC280910 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Statement by unidentified Palestinian military spokesman — read by announcer — date not given]

[Text] At 1930, on Thursday 25 August 1983, the martyr Fayyad group of the Ash-Shaqif martyrs unit laid an ambush for a Zionist forces patrol on the (Ma'rub-dayr Daryah) road in occupied southern Lebanon. When the patrol passed, our hero fighters attacked it with hand grenades, machineguns, and rockets destroying two vehicles and killing and wounding the members of the patrol. The group returned safely to base.

Following the attack, the Zionist enemy combed the area and cut the roads leading to the place of the ambush. The enemy arrested some innocent citizens. Helicopters were seen evacuating the casualties.

Sharon Said Wounded in Assassination Attempt
NC282012 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Palestinian sources in the occupied territory reported today that Ari'el Sharon, former enemy war minister and current minister without portfolio, was seriously wounded in an assassination attempt which took place on Sunday [21 August].

These sources said that the occupation authorities imposed a blackout of news about the assassination attempt, but the enemy's army radio reported yesterday that Sharon was moved to the military hospital on Sunday suffering from severe hemorrhage. The radio did not give further details, other than terrorist Sharon had suffered a hemorrhage.

KUWAIT

Arab League's Klibi Arrives, Meets Deputy Premier

LD281022 Kuwait KUNA in English 1847 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 27 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here Saturday on a one-day visit at the last leg of an Arab tour. Klibi is scheduled to proceed for Geneva to attend the international conference on the Palestinian question supervised by the United Nations.

The secretary general held brief talks with Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad at the airport dealing with various aspects of the present Arab situation.

Klibi declined to deliver a statement on arrival promising one upon departure for Switzerland.

The Arab official was also met at the airport by Undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry Rashid ar-Rashid, acting Director of the Protocol Department Muhammad al-'Ubaydi and other senior officials at the ministry.

Klibi on Palestinian Problem

LD290528 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, aug 28 (KUNA) — The Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi warned on departure from here Sunday that the world peace and security will be endangered if the Palestine question was not solved. Klibi, who concluded a one-day visit to Kuwait, told newsmen at the airport the world community must start practical steps to implement the internationally-recognized rights of the Palestinian people topped by self-determination and statehood.

Kuwait was the last leg of Klibi's pan-Arab tour. The Arab chief official is flying to Geneva to attend the U.N. conference on Palestine scheduled to open Monday.

"If the international community failed to adopt necessary steps we will be at the footsteps of a very serious era in the region that would endanger world peace and security in general," Klibi said.

The Arab League Secretary said his talks with H.H. the amir of Kuwait have covered Arab issues and a number of questions pertaining to the arab world's relations with other friendly third world countries.

Discussions with Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad tackled the forthcoming Arab meetings including the Arab League Council and the summit conference in Riyadh next November, Klibi said, adding that his meeting with Undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry Rashid ar-Rashid dealt with issues of Arab interest.

The Arab diplomat expressed satisfaction with Kuwaiti efforts to clear Arab atmosphere in preparation for the summit.

Asked on the committee assigned by the General Secretariat to clear Arab atmosphere, Klibi said that the Saudi-Algerian committee formed by the Amman summit has already compiled a file on certain points that should govern bilateral Arab relations to maintain the spirit of "cooperation, solidarity and fraternity."

The document will be discussed during the Riyadh summit, he said and hoped that it would be endorsed.

Klibi described the committee's mission as "essential" for future inter-Arab relations.

OMAN

Arab Reconciliation Committee Report Received

GF270840 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Muscat, 27 Aug (QNA) — The QNA correspondent in Muscat has learned that the Arab reconciliation committee, which includes Saudi Arabia and Algeria, has finished its report on the factors governing inter-Arab relations.

The Omani Foreign Ministry has received a copy of this report to discuss and study before it is presented to the next Arab summit conference for discussion and approval.

Arab League's Chedli Klibi Arrives Muscat 26 Aug

GF270714 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0635 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Muscat, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Muscat last night on a visit to Oman within his tour of a number of Arab countries. During this visit, Klibi will hold talks with the Omani officials on the current Arab and international issues and on the next Arab summit.

In a statement upon arrival, Klibi expected the next Arab summit, which is scheduled to be held in Saudi Arabia in November, to be a chance for a frank and serious discussion of the current Arab issues. He also expected that all Arab countries will attend the summit without exception, a thing which will be another factor for its success.

On his current tour of the Arab countries, Klibi said: The great and successive events in the Arab and international arenas made it incumbent on him to make this current tour.

Meets With Officials

GF271300 Doha QNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Muscat, 27 Aug (QNA) — Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawwawi, Omani deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, met in Muscat today with Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general. Chedli Klibi also met today with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of foreign affairs. After the meetings, Klibi said his talks dealt with the situation in the Arab arena, particularly the next Arab summit, and the important current African and international issues.

Makes Statement, Departs
GF271711 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left the country this evening following a 2-day official visit to the Sultanate, during which he held talks with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on the current Arab situations and on events in the Arab arena. He was seen off at the airport by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in the Sultanate; and Ahmad ibn Hamad al-Hartthi, acting chief of Foreign Ministry's protocol affairs.

Mr Klibi made a statement to the radio and television correspondent upon his departure in which he said that his talks with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah centered on the important issues that concern the Arab officials with regard to both the Arab and the international arenas. The talks also dealt with the spheres of upcoming Arab meetings, particularly the upcoming Arab summit conference.

Official Leaves for Geneva Conference
GF271713 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Ambassador Salim Hasan Makki, chief of the affairs of conferences and international organizations at the Foreign Ministry, left the country this morning for Geneva in order to lead the Sultanate's delegation to the international conference on the Palestinian question which will be held there under the auspices of the United Nations from 29 August to 7 September. Ambassador Hasan Muhammad Faddah, Oman's permanent envoy to the UN office in Geneva, and a number of the Foreign Ministry staff members will join the Omani delegation to the conference.

QATAR

Papers Comment on Begin's Desire To Resign
GF291220 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 29 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Doha, 29 Aug (QNA) — Two Qatari papers carry editorials today on the intention expressed by Menahem Begin, the prime minister of the Zionist entity government, to resign. The editorials analyze the genuine reasons and motives behind this as well as the changes that may take place in Israel and the region following the resignation.

Ar-Rayah says that what is taking place in Israel and what motivated begin to resort to resignation, after all that has been achieved, is worth pondering. If we look at the current crisis it gives rise to hope that it will deteriorate further.

The paper continues by indicating that Israel has stayed strong while the Arabs' were weak and it was united while the Arabs were divided. The paper stressed that now we have a golden opportunity. Begin's resignation is one sign that the crisis is coming to the surface. The paper notes that the roots of the crisis are economic, social, and military and that if Begin is sincere in his intentions then the Arabs face a golden opportunity that can be used in the service of a strategy for the confrontation.

The English language newspaper *Gulf Times* notes that if Menahem Begin is serious and sincere in his intentions to resign then the civilized world will be ready to accept the removal of another political tyrant. The paper adds: "Yet Begin, who served Zionism for the longest period as prime minister, will not abandon power so easily when he has abused it for so long."

Delegation Leaves for Geneva 29 August
GF291050 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Doha, 29 Aug (QNA) — Qatari minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani and the accompanying delegation today left Doha for Geneva in order to take part in the international conference of the Palestinian issue which opens in Geneva today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Commentator Views Begin's Resignation
GF291606 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Analysis by Jasir al-Jasir]

[Text] The Likud bloc has convinced enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin to postpone his resignation for 1 or 2 days. The enemy prime minister surprised the Zionist political circles with this resignation which confused the ruling Zionist team. This prompted an emergency meeting of the Zionist Cabinet and the government coalition, which succeeded in convincing Begin to postpone his resignation to the president of the Zionist entity 2 days.

The enemy prime minister's submission to Likud's demands is construed by observers as a respite which Begin has granted his allies in the Likud bloc to prepare the ruling team to take over the heavy burden which Begin will leave for his successor. Observers link the postponement of the resignation to the shaky position of the Likud bloc. For 24 hours, since Begin's announcement of his intention to resign, the bloc has been unable to choose the person who will succeed Begin in leading the bloc and in the Cabinet. Acute differences among the Likud members still constitute an obstacle. Their efforts concentrated on convincing him to revoke his resignation because, despite what has been said about his psychological frustrations and health condition, he is still in their view the person most able to maintain the ruling coalition's cohesion.

Observors believe that the determination of the Likud bloc and some of Mebahem Begin's supporters on the Zionist scene — like the terrorist Gush Emunim, led by Ge'ula Kohen, and the Kakh movement, led by the bloody rabbi Kahane — will give Menahem Begin an excuse if he decides to revoke his resignation and use it to achieve many political gains, whether in the government

coalition which is witnessing the rebellion of some of its pillars like Minister Aharon abu-Hatura or on the internal arena which is witnessing mounting internal opposition because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

However, observers do not rule out Begin's exploitation of this resignation because of his opportunist nature and his use of it to achieve many things that would enable him to rearrange the ruling coalition and consequently to stay longer in the government, a place which he made a desperate effort to reach.

AR-RIYADH on Revival of U.S Mideast Initiative

GF270632 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Aug 83

[From press review]

[Excerpt] On the revival of the U.S. initiative, the newspaper *Ar-Riyadh* said: Israel has begun to face the truth as it is since its invasion of Lebanon and its long stay there. The unexpected losses have forced the Begin government to review its calculations with regard to Lebanese resistance. At the same time, it has begun to realize that the war results will be a long list of suffering which the enemy will face for a long time.

It is the same way with the Reagan government. Despite internal victories in improving the dollar and the deterrent policy in Europe against the mounting Soviet military buildup, the problems of Central America and the imminent elections has prompted Reagan revive his initiative so as not to suffer losses in two areas of his foreign policy, areas which are important international issues.

Sources Deny Restrictions on Iranian Flights

LD271357 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1326 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, 27 Aug (SPA) — A responsible Saudi source has refuted claims by the Iranian civil aviation minister that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is obstructing Iranian pilgrims by limiting the number of Iranian Airlines flights to the Kingdom. The source affirmed that the competent Iranian authorities had fixed the precise times of arrival and departure of Iranian flights to the Kingdom and that similar arrangements were made between the Saudi civil aviation authorities and the competent authorities in all Islamic countries. This is customary every year in order to facilitate the arrival of pilgrims and their return to their countries.

Iran's Hajj Official Arrives in Jidda 27 August

GF271656 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug 27, IRNA — Representative of Imam Khomeyni in Hajj Pilgrimage Organisation and head of the Iranian pilgrims, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Kho'ini, arrived in Jidda, this afternoon. Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, who was accompanied by a delegation from Imam Khomeyni's office, was welcomed at the airport by the acting minister of pilgrimage and awqaf of Saudi Arabia.

Arrives in Medina

LD291328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] The imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims, Musavi Kho'ini, arrived in Medina at 1830 accompanied by a group of clerics. He was welcomed at the square of Hammamah Mosque, adjacent to Nabil Mosque, by thousands of Iranian pilgrims and a group of pilgrims from other countries.

Our correspondent reports that in a speech Kho'ini gave thanks for the revolutionary sentiments expressed by the people and then spoke about the Islamic world's difficulties, particularly those of Afghan Muslims, the Lebanese, and the Palestinians. He then added: Your pilgrimage is taking place at a time when the Islamic world is ensnared by global arrogance — the criminal America, the aggressive Soviet Union, and the usurping Israel. It is the duty of all Muslims to declare their aversion and hatred for the global arrogance through unity of expression and inspiration from the sublime teachings of the Holy Koran at this great Islamic congress.

Addressing the responsible Saudi Arabian officials, Kho'ini said: The Iranian pilgrims are not here to confront you; rather, our objective is to counter the American and Soviet superpowers as well as Zionism. We shall not cease our struggle until they are annihilated. The report adds: Concluding his remarks, the imam's representative offered some advice to the Iranian pilgrims on their approach to other pilgrims.

After the speech, the participants went on a march chanting slogans such as: There is no God but God; Muhammad is His prophet; death to America; death to Russia; death to Israel; and: O Muslims unite.

Later, along with other pilgrims from other Islamic countries, they took part in prayers.

Moroccan Finance Minister Ends Visit 20 August

LD292322 Riyadh SPA in English 1915 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, Aug 29, SPA -- Moroccan Finance Minister Abdellatif Jouahiri left here today after a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

He had talks with Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba AL-Khayl on a number of financial and economic issues relating to coordination of the two countries' stand at an annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) scheduled to take place in Washington as well as at a meeting of the Arab Economic Council due to be held in Tunisia next month.

Jouahiri was seen off at the airport by Aba aL-Khayl and a number of officials.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD on Begin's Proposed Resignation

GF291135 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0810 GMT 29 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 29 Aug (WAM) — The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* today carries an editorial on the announcement made by Menahem Begin, the prime minister of the Israeli enemy, about his desire to resign. The paper says that he can resign or stay in power but it will change neither the hideous face nor the criminal features of the Zionist entity.

The paper points out that Begin's mere announcement that he will resign — whether he is serious or not — means that he is applying a kind of pressure or maneuvering in order cement his position. The paper indicates that this is a reflection of a genuine crisis and the chaotic situation which dominates politics in the Zionist society.

Concluding, the paper says: It is not important whether Begin stays or goes. The important issue is whether the Arabs will be able to benefit from this crisis and the chaos that prevails in Israel today in the same way the Zionists used to benefit from every opportunity created by our differences and crises.

Delegation Leaves for Geneva Palestine Conference

GF280715 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 28 Aug (WAM) — 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, left the country for Geneva this morning leading the UAE delegation to the international conference of the Palestinian issue. The conference will open in Geneva tomorrow.

Heir Apparent Receives Sudanese Minister

GF281130 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] His Highness Lieutenant General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received in his office at the Al-Batin Palace this afternoon Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhmmad Idris, Sudanese minister of the president's office. The Sudanese minister has said that during the meeting he conveyed to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid a message to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from his brother Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on bilateral relations. They also discussed current Arab and African issues and a number of issues of common interest. The meeting was attended by the Sudanese ambassador to the UAE, Dr 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Hamid.

PDRY

Deputy Prime Minister Comments on U.S. Maneuvers

GF261729 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, Central Committee member, deputy prime minister, and chairman of State Information Committee, has stressed that what is taking place in our region these days is a dangerous aggressive conspiracy of world imperialism, particularly the imperialism of the United States and its Zionist and reactionary allies and is aimed at nothing but forcing the peoples of the region to submit to U.S.-Zionist-reactionary hegemony. In his weekly article published in today's edition of *14 October* newspaper, Brother 'Ali Ba Dhib said that in this respect the U.S. imperialist action to support and protect the reactionary regimes and forces associated with it emerges. [passage indistinct]

He added that in addition to U.S. imperialism, some of these regimes and forces have gone beyond the borders of our countries to include other distant countries. Brother 'Ali Ba Dhib added that the U.S. military maneuvers begun this month by Washington in conjunction with some of the region's states are nothing more than chapters in this conspiracy of U.S. imperialism to escalate its hostile policy and impose more of its influence. He also stressed that escalating this imperialist hostile policy against our Arab peoples and against all peoples in the region is part of the plan of hostile U.S. imperialism to implement its policy on an international level.

'Ali Ba Dhib warned that those who try to ignore the dangers of this conspiracy today are trying to deceive the people and are serving the forces hostile to them. He said that by counting on the masses, releasing their creative resources and democratic freedoms, elevating revolutionary vigilance, resisting all the campaigns of falsification and confusion, resisting the calls of desperation and defeatism, exposing the submissive plans that some regimes are trying to impose, and bolstering the integrity of the Arab revolutionary movement with the revolutionary movement in the region and with all forces of peace, liberation, and socialism in the world, we can stop the imperialist-Zionist-reaction ary plot and uproot it completely.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Geneva 28 August

GF281359 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, left Aden for Geneva today, heading our country's delegation to sessions of the international conference on the Palestinian issue which is being organized by the United Nations and will be held tomorrow, Monday.

Chairman Attends Military Maneuvers 28 August
GF282100 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the military meneuvers of the [words indistinct] carried out by our armed forces this morning. The maneuvers were also attended by the brother members of the Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee, the ministers, and a number of guests.

These maneuvers come in accordance with the combat training program for 1983 and are considered [words indistinct] of the military exercises and a part of preparations for the 20th anniversary of the glorious 14 October Revolution.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also attended rally of the soldiers and officers of the various brigades which participated in the maneuvers. He delivered a speech, in which he congratulated the personnel and officers of all the brigades of the Armed Forces for the success they achieved in these maneuvers, which is proof of the defense ability of our bold soldiers. He said that the success of the maneuvers also indicates the combat spirit and political and ideological conscience of our Armed Forces. He stressed the importance of the ideological and political conscience of the soldiers in achieving victory over the aggressors.

He recalled the victories achieved by the struggling peoples for the sake of their rights and sovereignty through their ideological conscience in spite of the modern weapons possessed by the imperialists. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad cited some examples of the peoples who are struggling for their rights, sovereignty and liberation, such as the Palestinian, Lebanese, Vietnamese, Cuban, and Nicaraguan peoples. He also referred to the U.S. "Bright Star" military maneuvers which are being conducted in Somalia, Sudan, Egypt, and Oman, and the maneuvers which are being conducted in other regions, and affirmed that these maneuvers will not frighten us and that we will defend this nation with our souls.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad congratulated our armed forces for the success of the [word indistinct] 1983 maneuvers and greeted the efforts exerted by the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union in offering aids to the PDRY. He said that this aid crystalizing the relations between the PDRY and these countries.

YAR

Foreign Minister Leaves for Palestinian Meeting
GF261331 Doha QNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] San'a', 26 Aug (QNA) — YAR Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr today left San'a' for Geneva, leading his country's delegation to the international conference on the Palestinian issue which will open next Monday and last until 7 September.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY quoted the Yemeni minister as saying that after attending the Geneva conference he will leave for Tunis to chair the meetings of the eighth session of the Arab League Council, which will open in Tunis on 22 September.

Ghali, French Envoy Discuss Chadian Issue

NC291324 Cairo MENA in English 1320 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug 29 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali conferred today with French ambassador here Philippe Cuvillier on a number of international issues of joint interest, mainly the Chadian issue. Dr Ghali expressed during the meeting Egypt's support for the French drive to stop Libyan intervention in Chad as well as its backing of the French diplomacy to settle the dispute peacefully to maintain Chad's territorial integrity and independence.

Cuvillier has returned recently from Paris where he held consultations with his government.

Ghali Comments on Intended Begin Resignation

NC291308 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA) — Answering journalists' questions today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt is following with interest news reports from Israel on Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's intention to resign. He added that although we consider this an internal affair of Israel, what concerns us is that this resignation not have a negative effect on the peace process and that the Israeli administration will continue to maintain the momentum to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

In reply to a question on the candidate for the post of prime minister, Ghali said Egypt does not prefer one person to another, adding that what is important is a strong administration capable of completing the peace process.

Asked to evaluate Begin's personality, Ghali said: We leave this to the future and history, but it could be said that the peace treaty with Egypt was signed during his era, although attempts to find a just settlement for the Palestinian issue have failed so far.

AL-AHALI Calls for Normal Relations With USSR

PM291453 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 24 Aug 83 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "When Will Egypt Restore Normal Relations With Soviet Union?"]

[Text] In 2 days 40 years will have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Moscow. For a quarter of a century Great Britain tried to prevent Egypt — a fully sovereign state — from having relations with the Bolshevik revolution state, but during World War II it intervened so that its ally against the Nazis — the Soviet Union — could have relations with all the countries that were under its control.

Relations with the Soviet union reached their peak during 'Abd an-Nasir's rule, during which time the arms monopoly was broken, an Egyptian industrial base was built, Egypt established its economic independence, and Egyptian decisionmaking became independent.

Egyptian-Soviet relations flourished and set an example of free relations between countries with different social systems. 'Abd an-Nasir's "socialism" was in no way a copy of Soviet communism.

The Soviet Union never failed to meet Egypt's requirements for arms. The 1967 defeat and the capture of many Soviet-made weapons by the enemy were no reason for stopping supplies to Egypt of what it needed for rebuilding the Armed Forces and even giving military aid to Egypt to the extent that it threatened Soviet policy and the Soviets' great desire then to lay the foundation of international detente and peaceful coexistence with the United States and the West.

The Soviets also complied without hesitation with As-Sadat's request to withdraw their military experts from Egypt, just as they had responded to its request to provide it with those experts as well as with military equipment.

When As-Sadat turned toward the United States, Egyptian-Soviet relations deteriorated. The deterioration reached its nadir in the last months of As-Sadat's rule, when he asked for the withdrawal of the Soviet Ambassador from Cairo, allegedly because of his involvement in a conspiracy against Egypt with a number of Egyptian personalities who were then arrested. It has been proved that this alleged conspiracy, which the newspapers dubbed "the apple" or "the swamp," was absolutely unfounded. Mubarak released all the defendants, but the situation with the Soviet Union has not been rectified and the Soviet ambassador has not returned to Cairo to this day.

Certainly the existence of "special relations" between Egypt and the United States when there is no exchange of ambassadors with the Soviet Union is harmful to Egypt's image as a nonaligned state, particularly since the flourishing of relations with the Soviet Union has always been a sign in Egyptian history that Egypt is pursuing an independent policy and a confirmation of the independence of its decision.

'Ali Leaves for 3-day Visit to Netherlands

NC290516 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left Cairo this morning on a 3-day visit to the Netherlands during which he will hand a message from President Mubarak to the queen. He will also hold talks with the Netherlands foreign minister on the situation in the Middle East and means of consolidating bilateral relations.

In a statement to the radio correspondent, 'Ali praised the Netherlands' positive stance regarding the Palestinian and Lebanese issues as well as toward Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories. He also praised the Netherlands' role in keeping peace in the area.

Speech in Netherlands

For a Cairo radio report on the foreign minister's speech at a dinner in his honor in the Netherlands, see the Other Countries section of the 30 August Western Europe *Daily Report*.

AL-AHALI: Al-Qal'ah Detainees on Hunger Strike

PM300911 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Al-Qal'ah Prison Detainees Go on Hunger Strike"]

[Text] An official source of the Egyptian Committee for the Defense of Freedom has announced that, on being approached by lawyers on Monday, state security declared that it had nothing to do with the recent arrests.

The newspaper *Akhbar al-Yawm* reported last Saturday that state security investigators had handed over the detainees in question for prosecution on a charge of setting up an extremist organization.

The state security denial to the lawyers of any connection with this incident confirms the illegality of the arrests, since the law provides that persons arrested should be referred to the prosecution service within 48 hours of detention. Thus the failure to hand over the detainees for prosecution implies that the arrests were made under the emergency law empowering the authorities to carry out arrests without adherence to the law governing criminal procedures.

On the other hand, the detainees have begun a hunger strike in Al-Qal'ah prison in protest against maltreatment and the failure to inform them of the charges against them. Despite the lapse of more than a week since the beginning of the strike, the state security investigators responsible for the prison have yet to prepare an official report or to notify the prosecution body concerned, as prison regulations stipulate.

The prison administration is forcing the detainees to sign papers, whose contents they do not know because they are blindfolded, in order to fabricate charges against them. *Al-Ahali* has learned that some of the detainees have been seriously injured.

Despite the release of 17 of them after an interval of 15 days, others are still detained. The campaign of arrests is continuing, and some of those recently arrested include Muhammad Fakhri 'Abd al-Ghafur, Sami al-Bal'uti, and others.

The secretariat of the Egyptian Committee for the Defense of Freedom has called on the prosecution to immediately investigate the reasons for the hunger strike, to provide the necessary legal guarantees, and to transfer the detainees to another prison under the control of the Prisons Department.

On the other hand, the Egyptian Committee for the Defense of Freedom, which comes under the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, has decided to appoint a representative to be available at noon next Thursday and Saturday to receive the families of the detainees in order to obtain data and information from them with a view to appointing a lawyer to defend them.

Petroleum Prices To Increase in September

NC270820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Aug (MENA) — The general petroleum organization has decided to raise the price of exported Egyptian oil as of 1 September in view of the increasing demand for various types of petroleum. The increase ranges from 25 cents to $1 per barrel of crude oil to be exported. The spokesman for the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization, Hammad Ayub, explained in a statement published in the Cairo paper *Al-Ahram* today that Suez petroleum has been priced at $28.50 per barrel — an increase of 25 cents — effective 1 September. Bala'im petroleum has been priced at $26.75 per barrle — an increase of 50 cents — and Ra's Gharib petroleum will be increased to $24.50 per barrel, an increase of $1. The spokesman said that these new prices will be effective until the end of September.

Petroleum Minister Leaves for Britian 28 Aug

NC281441 Cairo MENA in English 0827 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Aug (MENA) — Deputy Premier for Production and Minister of Petroleum 'Iz ad-Din Hilal left here today for London leading a delegation on a week long visit to Britain for talks with British Petroleum Company. He will also watch oil prospection in the North Sea.

Ramadan Returns Home From Amman Visit

JN300837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Aug (INA) — First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan returned to Baghdad at dawn today after a short visit to Jordan during which he delivered a message from President Saddam Husayn to King Husayn of Jordan. In a statement to INA, Ramadan said that he discussed with the king the current Arab situation and the Iraqi-Iranian war, stressing the firm position of the Iraqi forces which are defending Iraq's international border and which are prepared to defeat any aggression by the Iranian forces. Ramadan also said that King Husayn reiterated the Jordanian Government's and people's support for Iraq, which is defending the eastern flank of the Arab nation. The king praised the Iraqi forces' heroic stand and the Iraqi people's determination to build and progress.

Communique on 28-29 August War Operations

JN291630 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,201 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 29 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The glorious sons of our people and valiant Armed Forces, who successfully fought the aggressors and taught them the lessons they deserved, will remain, with God's help, capable of protecting their lands and sanctities. The results of the activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing 12 and wounding others.

2. One of our combat patrols managed to kill five enemy troops opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra.

3. Three were killed and one infantry position, one hardware stockpile, and two observation posts were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

4. Two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. Today the criminal Khomeyniite regime shelled one of the villages in the Halabjah District. The savage enemy shelling resulted in seriously wounding one woman and one child.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 August 1983

Naval Forces Commander on Iranian War Losses

JN300918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Southern sector, 30 Aug (INA) — The Iraqi naval forces have destroyed more than 115 Iranian naval targets and inflicted human as well as material losses amounting to billions of dollars during the war of aggression imposed on Iraq by the Khomeyniite regime. This was stated to INA by the staff commodore who is commander of Iraq's naval force and coast defense forces on the third anniversary of the Iranian aggression against Iraq. The commander said that the Iraqi naval forces have been able to absorb and employ modern scientific methods and to use their weapons effectively and with high morale.

The commander also said that the Iraqi naval forces' resources are much better than they were at the beginning of the war in terms of means of combat, military planning, and military operations both in the Navy and in joint operations. He referred to the 24 August naval operation carried out in coordination with the Air Force when four Iranian naval targets were destroyed and an Iranian fighter plane was shot down.

Kurdish Revolutionary Party Cables Saddam Husayn

JN281530 Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, August 28, INA — Cadres, members and supporters of the Kurdistan Revolutionary Party (First Branch) announced their readiness to join the Popular Army (paramilitary) to defend Iraq and its sacred territories agaisnt the Iranian aggression. In a cable sent to President Saddam Husayn, the party said masses of the autonomous region (north of Iraq) who are reaping fruits of the July 17 revolution achievements are responsible for the defence of every span of Kurdistan Iraq.

The party's First Branch organized yesterday a rally for its cadres, members and supporters in which its Secretary General 'Abd as-Sattar Tahir Sharif delivered a speech and said our assignment now is to defend the country and its sacred territories. He said the active contribution of the party's cadres and members in the Popular Army's formations has a great significance and proves the unity of Iraqis to repulse the aggression of Tehran rulers. Mr Sharif said the Iranian aggression against Kurdistan Iraq with the collaboration of traitors was aimed at disrupting the path of the autonomous rule which was achieved by the July 17 Revolution.

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Makes Brief Visit

Meeting With Husayn

JN291450 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 29 Aug (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn met at An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon with Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister. Ramadan delivered a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the information minister, the minister of state for prime ministry affairs, the transport minister, and the interior minister attended the meeting. The Iraqi ambassador in Amman also attended the meeting.

INA Quotes Ramadan

JN291730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 29 Aug (INA) — His Majesty King Husayn today received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, who arrived here earlier today. Ramadan conveyed a written message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother His Majesty King Husyan dealing with relations between the two fraternal countries and the importance of bolstering and expanding these relations in the interest of the Arab nation.

In a statement to INA after delivering the message, Ramadan said that the message dealt with the current Arab situation and the need to unify Arab ranks and consolidate Arab solidarity in order to counter the plots and challenges facing the Arab nation. He added that he discussed with the Jordanian monarch the current Arab situation, including the Iraqi-Iranian war. He asserted that Iraq's military position is excellent and that the Iraqi Armed Forces are becoming more determined to fight and sacrifice in defense of their capable and victorious country.

He said that his talks with the Jordanian monarch also dealt with developments in the Palestinian question, adding that during the meeting His Majesty King Husayn expressed the identical Iraqi views on the need to embark on a serious and effective movement to contain the wild plotting to which the Arab nation is being exposed and on the need to adopt a clear and practical stand toward this plotting.

He indicated that King Husyan emphasized that Jordan, both government and people, supports Iraq against the Iranian aggression. He added that the king also expressed his satisfaction with the progress of Iraqi-Jordanian relations and stressed the need to expand them in all fields so that their positive results will reflect on the entire bilateral Arab relations and enable the Arab people to put an end to the savage onslaught to which some Arab countries are exposed.

Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, several Jordanian ministers, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Meeting With Prime Minister

JN291353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 29 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today met with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran. Jordan's minister of industry and trade, the minister of transport, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman attended the meeting. During the meeting the two sides expressed satisfaction with the current relations between the two fraternal countries and their serious and faithful desire to strengthen, develop, and expand these relations in service of the two peoples and their Arab nation.

The two sides discussed all means of strengthening economic and trade relations including increasing trade exchange between the two countries, expanding current projects, and following up what had been agreed upon at previous meetings of the joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee, and discussing the possibility of signing other agreements. They also discussed the political situation in the Arab arena including the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Ramadan affirmed the high capability of the Iraqi Armed Forces in defending Iraq's legitimate rights and repulsing the Iranian forces' aggression. Mudar Badran said that the Jordanian Government and people are proud of the Iraqi forces' victories and their valiant confrontation of the Iranian aggression. Badran said that all Arabs are proud of Iraq's stand toward the Iranian aggression.

The two sides affirmed the importance of meetings and visits for coordination and consultions for bolstering Arab solidarity to confront the vicious onslaught which is being waged against the Arab nation.

The INA correspondent has learned that the higher Iraqi-Jordanian committee for technical and trade cooperation will meet in Amman in October.

Ramadan arrived here earlier today with a message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother His Majesty King Husayn on the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

Ramadan Leaves Amman

JN291934 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and RCC member, left Amman this evening following a short visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and handed him a message from His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

AD-DUSTUR Raps Marines' Role in Beirut Clashes
JN300912 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon and the Serious Turn," *Ad-Dustur says: Yesterday marked the most serious stage of* the Lebanese crisis because U.S. Marines opened artillery and helicopter fire on some areas in the Beirut suburbs. Despite the escalation of developments in Beirut and its southern suburbs yesterday and the complication of the internal Lebanese crisis, the participation of the U.S. forces which resulted in killing and wounding a number of Marines remains the most significant incident and most serious development in Beirut yesterday. The United States, which dispatched forces to Lebanon to assist the Lebanese people to safeguard their security and secure the foreign forces' withdrawal from their territory, has deviated from its declared role and yesterday appeared as a party to the Lebanese crisis. This incident marks a serious turning point in the crisis.

Ad-Dustur adds: Instead of playing its role in maintaining peace as a basic member of the multinational force, the United States forgot its position as a superpower and started to foment the trouble. And instead of practicing self-control and calling on the others to do so, the United States involved itself in the crisis. When U.S. planes take off to support the heavy artillery shelling of Lebanese areas, in doing so, they are playing the role of a force occupying Lebanese territory, which is exhausted by the Israeli invasion, conflicts, and foreign forces' interference.

Continued Heavy Shelling Hits Several Areas

Riyaq Airbase Shelled

NC291340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpt] According to the latest security report just received, the Riyaq airbase [in the Al-Biqa'] is being subjected to intense artillery shelling. The airbase was subjected to similar shelling about 2 hours ago.

U.S. Ambassador's Residence Shelled

NC291228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1225 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] The flagrant Syrian shelling was directed at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzah a few minutes ago. Twenty-five shells fell on the Al-Jumhur area and around the perimeter of the military service camp.

French Soldier Killed

NC300933 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, Aug 30 (AFP) — A soldier in the French Foreign Legion in Lebanon died today after he and two other Legionnaires were wounded by shellfire, a spokesman for the French contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon said.

The three were in a truck in the southern suburbs of Beirut when a shell landed nearby, the spokesman said. The condition of the other two soldiers was not immediately known.

U.S. Reportedly Involved in Beirut Clashes

Cobra Helicopters Destroy Placements

JN291332 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Cabinet is still holding an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil to deal with the deteriorating security situation in Lebanon. Beirut airport is still closed due to the direct hits it has sustained.

A military source in the multinational force announced that U.S. Cobra helicopters this morning destroyed a heavy machinegun in the Ash-Shuwayfat area and a mortar emplacement in the Al-Awza'i in the southern suburbs of Beirut. This intervention was necessary after the Marines' positions and units had been shelled.

100 Marines Reportedly Arrive

NC291859 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1728 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Our correspondent has just reported that the Marines this afternoon landed 100 men at the military beach [in Beirut] with two helicopters.

British Troops Fired Upon in Beirut

LD300936 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0925 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] British soldiers in Beirut came under rifle and RPGattack in the city this morning, according to British military here. Soldiers were on routine patrol to the embassy when they came under fire in Galerie Sim'an area of the city. Nobody was injured, said the British officer.

This is the first time British soldiers have come under fire in the seven months of British involvement with the multinational force. The fire was not returned.

Amal Movement Reportedly Controls Army Positions

NC291419 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] A security source in the Amal Movement has stated that all the army positions in West Beirut are now under the control of the movement's forces. The source denied the Phalangist information media report that the Lebanese Army has taken control of the Amal movement's main center in Burj al-Barajinah, emphasizing that this report is completely untrue.

The Amal Movement security source accused the Phalangist militias of violating the cease-fire by shelling the Burj al-Barajinah area at 1245 and causing casualties among the inhabitants.

Takes Over Television Station

NC291526 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The picture of Imam Musa as-Sadr has appeared on television, and more specifically on channels seven and nine. Some 60 armed Amal men had earlier entered the television building at Tallat al-Khayyat and threatened the employees, telling them that they would burn down the establishment if the employees did not immediately cut off transmission from the second building in Al-Hazimiyah. Voice of Lebanon correspondents say that masked men of the Al-Murabitun are now setting up a barricade on Corniche Al-Mazra'ah, which has made passage on this corniche fraught with danger. The correspondents note that the roads leading to Tallat al-Khayyat have become very precarious because of the deployment of the armed men.

Television Building Vacated

NC291836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] On the security level, the men who entered the Lebanese television building in Tallat al-Khayyat left the building 1 hour

ago and normal broadcasting has since resumed.

Explaining the circumstances of the incident, security sources said that as a result of the operations, the army had carried out in the southern suburb, men infiltrated the Corniche Al-Mazra'ah area while the army was regrouping in the area. The men entered the Channel Seven television building in Tallat al-Khayyat. The matter has been dealt with and transmission has resumed normally.

Gendarmerie Building Surrounded

NC291858 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1725 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] We have just received a report saying that 50 men from the Amal Movement are surrounding the gendarmerie building in Al-Hirmil and that they are warning the gendarmerie to vacate the building.

Promise To Observe Cease-Fire

NC291942 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] In a statement he made to the Voice of Arab Lebanon a short time ago, Brother lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, declared the movement would abide by the decision on a cease-fire in greater Beirut. He asked the members and supporters of the movement as well as the national and Islamic forces to abide by the cease-fire and to help in restoring (?calm).

Army Claims Control of Southern Suburb

NC291720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Military sources said at noon today that the army forces control the situation in the southern suburb as well as all the approaches to Beirut, and that there is no fear of infiltration or operations. The sources denied rumors spread by certain information sources about the presence of armed partisan concentrations ready to enter certain quarters in the capital.

Army Death Toll From Clashes Rises to 21

NC300945 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The number of the Lebanese Army's victims has risen to 21 after 6 soldiers succumbed to the serious wounds they sustained yesterday.

According to the latest reports we received from security sources, cautious calm prevails in the southern suburb, where gunmen continue to appear in the inner quarters. In Harat Hurayk, gunmen opened fire in front of the Public Security Center this morning. Later, they opened indiscriminate fire in the streets. One of them threw a concussion grenade in the direction of the playground. After approximately half an hour, gunmen opened fire in front of the Harat Hurayk Municipal House.

Armed manifestations have appeared in Beirut's inner quarters. Armed blockades have been seen in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Al-Barbir, and Saqiyat al-Janzir. Masked gunmen have deployed in a number of the inner quarters.

Army Plans To Regroup in Southern Beirut

NC291935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] A responsible source has told the Voice of Lebanon that the Lebanese Army will very soon return to the positions which it vacated in the southern area of Beirut within the framework of regrouping its forces and redeploying them in a more effective manner. The army will take up strategic positions from which it can control security. The source added that the army operations are not aimed at any specific faction or organization, but at maintaining security and at not allowing gunmen to create anarchy and turmoil and expose the country to danger at a time when danger is surrounding it in all directions.

The source said that the army operations also aim at recovering some of its men and vehicles which gunmen have unexpectedly seized. The source expressed his belief that the Amal Movement's main center in Burj al-Barajinah will be returned to the movement provided that it is taken over by civilian officials, and will not be used as a base for military men bent on sabotage, especially now that the army, during its operations, has seized many arms warehouses as well as men and documents, proving the collusion of foreign elements in the plot against the security of Beirut, and through it, the security of the homeland in general.

Lebanese Socialists Issue Warning on Clashes

JN291632 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], which is led by Walid Junblatt, has issued a statement in which it threatened to violently return [fire] everywhere if aggression continues against the western suburbs of Beirut.

Want Military Operations Halted

NC291354 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party made a statement about 30 minutes ago in which he said: Despite the authorities' declaration that orders have been given to halt all the military operations against the citizens in the southern suburb and some areas of nationalist Beirut, these operations are still going on.

The source added: While cautioning against the continuation of these operations, we call upon all the spiritual and political functionaries to intercede to halt this deterioration. We also call on the government to adopt a frank, decisive stand on what is taking place in Beirut and the [southern] suburb.

U.S. Envoy McFarlane Meets With Salim, Haddad

NC291458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] At 1500 today, U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane arrived at the Presidential Palace in B'abda. Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim had to leave the Cabinet's extraordinary meeting to meet with the U.S. presidential envoy. Presidential adviser for national affairs Dr Wadi' Haddad attended the meeting.

Cabinet Ends Special Session, Issues Statement

NC292122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2025 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Telephone Dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'dah in presidential palace — live]

[Text] The Cabinet's extraordinary session ended a few minutes ago. The session was attended by [words indistinct]. After the Cabinet session, the following statement was issued.

During the extraordinary session it held since noon today, the Cabinet followed up the military security measures which were carried out in the southern suburb after a an unexpected wave of security unruliness and the concomitant attack on the Army and the detention of Army men at a time when eyes were focused on the possible positive plan to faciliate the Army's entry into the mountain.

While the Cabinet was showing great eagerness to direct the state of affairs so as to safeguard the citizens, the unity of the people and Army, and the state's prestige, it spared no effort to make contacts on all levels to make the military operation understood within its intended framework so as to prevent any exploitation, especially in the present delicate circumstances when the state and the Lebanese leaders are preparing to face the coming fateful deadlines on the basis of the announcement made about Israeli withdrawal from the mountain.

The Cabinet showed satisfaction with the positive stands which were adopted by the various political and spiritual leaders and which supported the resolve and wisdom the state has shown in dealing with the situation and the measures it has adopted.

The Cabinet recalled the commanders of the security institutions, who briefed the Cabinet on all developments, including the exploitation of the security situation by a number of armed men who appeared in some quarters of Beirut and a number of whom infiltrated into the Lebanese television building in Tallat al-Khayyat while the Army positions were being regrouped in this area.

The Cabinet issued to the commanders of the security institutions the requisite orders to confront emergencies and developments and to pursue those who tamper with security.

On another matter, the Cabinet heard a report by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim on the nature of the contacts and of the consultations that were made and held by U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane, and on the phases that have been covered within the context of his mission. The Cabinet has deemed it necessary to impress on the United States the need for continuing its efforts in connection with its commitments with the momentum and the speed required by the situation.

The Cabinet wound up its session — which the Cabinet considered open — by addressing itself to all the Lebanese leaderships and citizens urging them to surmount obstacles of all kinds and to remain aloof from any considerations (i'tibirat) under the present historic circumstances that require the consolidation of their unity to continue with the salvation march in one rank and with a common will.

In the course of the session, the Cabinet received a summation of the following security information:

On 28 August at 1300 and after fire was opened from an unidentified vehicle on some citizens who were affixing pictures of His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr, a civilian vehicle approached an Army roadblock in Hayy as-Sullum and did not halt when challenged. The guard on duty fired on the vehicle. Armed men in the area then fired on the personnel manning the roadblock, wounding the duty officer. Furthermore, and near the science college, first branch, in Ash-Shuwayfat, other armed men attacked an isolated Army parking lot. They seized an armored personnel carrier and detained its crew.

Consequently, an Army force ringed the area of the clashes and sought to restore security and calm to the area and to recover the armored personnel carrier and the detained military personnel.

After the number of armed men increased at night and after several attempts were made to attack Army positions, the Army forces continued with their security operations today in the southern suburbs of the capital and pursued the elements that disturbed security for the purpose of apprehending them. The Army halted its military operations in the southern suburb of Beirut at 1230 after having completed its task.

The area of the Army's operations in the southern suburb yesterday and today came under under artillery shelling from the Upper Al-Matn area that claimed victims and caused extensive damage.

During this operation, the Army arrested a number of armed men and confiscated quantities of arms and ammunition. The Army lost 11 martyrs, while 76 military personnel, including 6 officers, were wounded. Here ends the statement issued by the cabinet.

At the conclusion of the Cabinet session, a government source told us that the Beirut Airport is expected to resume its usual activity as from tomorrow.

From the Republican Palace, Joe Sa'adah.

U.S. Marines, Army Clash With Amal in Beirut

JN291933 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Lebanon — Reports say that today's clashes between the Lebanese Army and Amal Movement's elements resulted in 6 persons killed and 26 army personnel wounded. Reports also say that some 60 members of various nationalist organizations today occupied the Lebanese television building in Tallat al-Khayyat in west Beirut. Armed men spread along the roads leading to Tallat al-Khayyat as clashes continued in the southern suburb of Beirut and in other areas between the sectarian Lebanese army, the Phalangist militias, and U.S. Marines on the one hand and Amal Movement and other Socialist elements on the other. These clashes resulted in the killing or wounding of several persons.

AL-BA'TH comments on Recent Lebanese Clashes

JN300832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Opinion" column and under the headline "Aims of the New Massacre," *Al-Ba'th* says: Thus, the very serious phase of the plot against the Lebanese homeland and people has begun. It has been ascertained that the organized military campaign by the Phalangist gangs, the Lebanese Army, and the U.S. forces is aimed to empty Beirut and its suburbs of all the nationalist forces before dealing with the other Lebanese areas. The participation of the government's army in this organized military campaign indicates that the government is now convinced of the Israeli-U.S. view that a solution to the crisis cannot be reached through national reconciliation but through liquidating the nationalist forces and exclusively assuming power by relying on the Israeli and U.S. forces in Lebanon.

It may be said, therefore, that the partial Israeli withdrawal was within the framework of an overall plan aimed at creating the current situation in Beirut. President Reagan's hint that his Middle East initiative has started to collapse in tantamount to a green light for the perpetrators of the plot to start implementing their new massacres against the Lebanese people and homeland.

Some people say that the new massacre, which is being carried out by the Phalangist gangs with the participation of the government's army and the U.S. forces, had been agreed on during the Zionist War Minister Arens' recent visit to Beirut. Otherwise how can we explain the overt participation of the government's army and the U.S. forces in this organized military campaign?

It is very strange that the Lebanese Government which is now more hostile toward the Lebanese nationalist forces than the Phalangists gangs should continue to insist that it represents all of Lebanon and that it seeks reconciliation. The government is even trying to hold the nationalist forces responsible for the failure to effect this reconciliation.

What kind of reconciliation does the government seek and with whom does it want to make peace? It is clear that the Lebanese regime has reached not only reconciliation but also an official alliance with the enemies of Lebanon. The talk about a reconciliation with the nationalist forces is a mere cover to implement the aims of Israel, the United States, and the Phalangists gangs in Lebanon. These parties have been endeavoring for a long time to transform Lebanon into another advanced military base for the imperialist and Zionist forces and a springboard to launch aggression against other Arab countries. If we go back to the days of Henry Kissinger we will find proof of this.

The nationalist forces and the Amal Movement warned against the current developments in Beirut and its southern suburb. The Amal Movement warned of a new plan to perpetrate a massacre against the nationalist forces in the southern area of Beirut. The new massacre in which the Lebanese Government is participating is the beginning of a new phase of a wide plot against the entire Lebanese territory. We must add that this plot is not only aimed against the Lebanese homeland and people but against the Arab homeland and people as well.

Will the Arab nation move to ward off the impending danger?

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S., French Role in Lebanon

JN300944 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 30 Aug (SANA) — In a commentary today, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* says: The participation of the U.S. and French forces in the war which the Phalangists and the factional army are waging against the Lebanese people strips the multinational forces of its overt task and reveals the real U.S.-Israeli objectives behind the formation of this force.

The paper adds: If the objectives of the Phalangist-U.S.- Israeli war is to partition Lebanon and turn it into a colonialist base to threaten the security of Syria and the Arab countries, then we stress that this tripartite conspiracy will not be implemented, because nationalist Lebanon, which is confronting this plot, is not standing alone.

The paper continues: The Lebanese people and the masses of the Arab nation support the steadfastness of nationalist Lebanon and will push it forward. Syria also, which is the most concerned over these developments, will not allow any force to threaten its security through Lebanon. Moreover, it is ready to do anything to safeguard Lebanon's unity, independence, and Arabism.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: Syria and the Arab masses will remain alongside the Lebanese people in the battle of honor, which they are waging and for which they are offering sacrifices to realize victory.

ATH-THAWRAH: Attempts To Divide Lebanon Will Fail

JN281051 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Aug (SANA) — In its editorial today and under the headline "Syria Will Not Flatter Anybody," *Ath-Thawrah* asserts that victory is always for the struggler people and their just causes, and that regardless of the reactionary,

Zionist, and imperialist pressures and conspiracies, Syria is determined to continue its pan-Arab role and will confront all capitulatory schemes and proposals aimed against the Palestine cause and at dividing Lebanon.

Ath-Thawrah says: When Syria warns the Lebanese regime against getting involved in implementing this conspiracy and participating in the plan to divide Lebanon, it bases this stance on a pan-Arab one, because any harm done to the Lebanese reality will have direct repercussions on the security of Syria and the entire Arab region.

Ath-Thawrah asserts that regardless of the pressures, Syria will not go back on its national stance and as it stood steadfast in the past against the pressures, it will do so now courageously and strongly. In such positions, Syria will not flatter anybody and will not allow Lebanon to be transformed into a U.S.-Israeli base and the Palestine cause to be liquidated on the basis of the Reagan plan. Syria derives its strength and steadfastness from the Arab masses' support, because it has attracted their attention by its support for rights. Consequently, this qualifies Syria to play a comprehensive role in safeguarding Lebanon's unity and liberating it from the Israeli occupation.

Talas Addresses Navy Anniversary Celebration

JN291845 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, a celebration was held in Latakia this morning on the Navy's anniversary. The president deputized General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister, to attend the celebration. Major General 'Ali Aslan and Major General Hasan Turkmani, assistants to the chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces, as well as a number of ranking officers of the General Command and the Navy were also present at the celebration.

Gen Mustafa Talas delivered a speech which he started by conveying President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to our Navy on their great anniversary and his wishes for them to achieve further success in carrying out their noble national and pan-Arab mission. Gen Talas then touched on the honorable role played by our valiant Armed Forces in confronting the Zionist invasion of the Lebanese territories. He asserted that we have been and are still fighting U.S. imperialist might with its arsenal of destructive weapons. Despite all that, he added, our hero army has managed to accomplish its pan-Arab mission with honor and sincerity.

He further asserted that we have completed the reorganization of our Armed Forces, benefitting from our vast experience in previous battles.

Reviewing the state of affairs of the Palestinian cause, Gen Talas referred to the role played by King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat to liquidate the Palestinian cause. He said: The one who works for the sake of Palestine and not the one who tries to liquidate its cause owns the Palestinian decisionmaking. He further confirmed that Syria led by President Hafiz al-Asad will not allow anyone, regardless of his position, to relinquish this cause.

He then talked about the contract of subjugation between the Lebanese authorities and the Zionsit enemy and explained how Syria has confronted this agreement, which threatens Lebanon's independence and sovereignty as well as the security of Syria and the Arab homeland. He emphasized that our country will not cede any part of the Arab right and will not under any circumstances let the Zionist enemy expand at Lebanon's expense. This is our firm principled stand and we will continue the struggle for the Arab right and integrity regardless of the sacrifices, he stressed.

Concluding, Gen Talas reiterated that our valiant Armed Forces will continue to enjoy the good opinion of our masses, our great party, and its secretary general militant Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and will maintain their high combat preparedness under the wise historic leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Khaddam Leaves for Geneva Conference on Palestine

JN281847 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus for Geneva this evening at the head of an official delegation to represent Syria at the international conference in support of the Palestinian issue scheduled to be held in Geneva under UN auspices.

Syrian, Bulgarian Trade Unions Hold Talks

JN271402 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 27 Aug (SANA) — The Syrian Arab delegation led by 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions, and the Bulgarian delegation led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, held a meeting here today. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the situation of the trade unions and workers in the two friendly countries and the achievements made in Syrian and Bulgaria.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation praised the cooperation relations between the trade unions in the two friendly countries and the achievements made in Syria under the wise leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He also expressed his country's desire to continue and strengthen cooperation relations between the two friendly trade unions within the framework of promoting bilateral relations.

The Bulgarian delegation arrived in Damascus last night.

Bulgarian Expresses Support

JN271605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has stressed his country's full support for Syria's stands under President Hafiz al-Asad in the

face of imperialist-Zionist challenges and conspiracies against the Arab nation and its central issue, Palestine.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent in Damascus today, Dyulgerov expressed confidence that Syria is the real force that is capable of foiling all the colonialist designs.

Comrade Dyulgerov arrived in Damascus yesterday at the invitation of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Union.

Al-Asad Receives Delegation 28 August

JN281818 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] At 1530 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Bulgarian delegation led by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, chairman of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions, andComrade Mustafa 'Isa, secretary of the Arab and foreign relations committee of the trade union.

The Bulgarian delegation conveyed to President Hafiz Al-Asad a message of greetings and solidarity from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the delegation and asked it to convey greetings and a reply message to Todor Zhivkov and the friendly Bulgarian people.

During the meeting, the talks dealt with the situation in the region, the international situation, and the friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries in the various spheres.

Delegation Departs 29 August

JN292056 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus — Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Bulgaria, and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon for home. He asserted that his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad has given him a strong and deep impression that [Syria] has a clear vision and is determined to continue the struggle against imperialist-Zionist plotting.

He voiced the solidarity and the support of the Bulgarian workers for the struggle of the Syran workers and people against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. He spoke highly of the outcome of the talks and meetings he held with Syrian officials.

IDF Withdrawal From Ash-Shuf Postponed

TA301136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1129 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] This may not be directly related to the prime minister's resignation, a development already regarded here as a fait accompli due to the many signs preceding it. However, there is news on another issue: This morning the prime minister received a message from the U.S. President in which the latter asked Mr Begin to postpone the IDF's departure from the Ash-Shuf mountains for a limited period of time. We have learned that Israel has agreed for a limited period of time, and it will once again postpone the IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains. I learned about this only a few minutes ago.

I repeat: Israel was asked to postpone the departure of the IDF soldiers from the Ash-Shuf mountains and it has granted the request. This issue was discussed before noon by working teams. The U.S. President's request has been granted for a definite period of time.

Begin Postpones Announcement on Resignation

MK Olmert Explains Reasons

TA301228 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1207 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Interview with MK Ehud Olmert upon emerging from meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin]

[Text] The prime minister has decided to resign and I assume that the day of the resignation itself and the exact time will be announced by him either today or tomorrow morning. However, he will submit his resignation in the next few days.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will he not be doing it today, giving it to the president?

[Unidentified correspondent] Did you ask him to postpone the submission of his official resignation to the prime minister? [as heard]

[Olmert] We asked him to postpone submitting his resignation for a short period of time in order to give us time to go ahead with the necessary preparations to establish another government headed by a candidate agreed upon by 64 Knesset members.

[Unidentified correspondent] Has the candidate been agreed upon?

[Olmert] [word indistinct] An unambiguous statement by all the components of the coalition that they jointly want to set up another government headed by a Likud candidate.

[Unidentified correspondent] Has such an agreed-upon candidate been found?

[Olmert] You do not think that at a meeting in which we are asking the prime minister to remain in office that an agreement could be found on an alternative candidate? However, I believe that it will be agreed upon in the next few days.

[Television correspondent Yoram Ronen] After the prime minister issued his announcement, what else did you ask of him? Did you again plead with him to rescind his decision?

[Olmert] No, we did not ask him. We all heeded his request not to plead with him. In fact, we only asked him to put off implementation for a few days in order to enable the establishment of a new political fact: the establishment of an alternative government.

[Ronen] Will Menahem Begin for the time being continue as prime minister?

[Olmert] Yes, absolutely.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could you tell us what Menahem Begin told you exactly?

[Olmert] He said that he simply could not go on carrying out his duties.

[Unidentified correspondent] Why not?

[Olmert] That is exactly what he said: He could not go on.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you believe Menahem Begin is going to be involved in the contacts for the election of a successor?

[Olmert] I do not know.

Coalition Meeting Announcement

TA301232 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1228 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Announcement read by communications and foreign press adviser, Uri Porat, outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] Members of the coalition factions who participated in the meeting with the prime minister, appealed to the prime minister and called on him to enable them to prepare for the situation that will be created in the wake of the submission of his letter of resignation to the president. They pointed out that, according to the law, after the letter of resignation has been submitted to the president, all the Cabinet members, including the prime minister, must continue to remain in office until a new government has been established.

The prime minister announced at the end of the meeting that he would consider this appeal, and that he would hold another consultation with the members of the coalition factions.

Begin-Likud Faction Meeting

TA291915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Senior members in the Likud faction assess that Mr Begin will not change his decision, and will resign. They made these remarks to our correspondent Arye Golan after emerging from another meeting with the prime minister at the latter's residence. According to them, Mr Begin looks like a man who has already made up his mind.

Here are some details our correspondent has learned about the meeting between Mr Begin and members of the Likud faction: MK Ehud Olmert told Mr Begin that he had undertaken to serve a full term and that, in his opinion, such a moral undertaking is even stronger than the announcement he issued to the Cabinet yesterday. Knesset members Ari'el Weinstein and Yehuda Perah pleaded with Mr Begin to go back on his decision, and told him that the public stands behind him. MK Eytan Livni appealed to him on behalf of combat veterans and members of the [pre-state] underground organizations.

MK Amal Nasir ad-Din said that in the absence of the prime minister, there would not be a majority in favor of the plans for Judaea and Samaria. He suggested to all the Likud faction members to stage a hunger strike until Mr Begin revokes his decision. Mr Begin reacted (?smilingly) to this proposal, and asked whether the hunger strike would be held inside or outside his house.

Our correspondent adds that several dozen people continue to demonstrate outside the prime minister's office, calling on Mr Begin to remain in his post.

Burg Meets With Begin

TA300829 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0820 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] I found the prime minister this morning open and calm said Interior Minister Yosef Burg at the end of his meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Mr Burg refused to say anything more. In a report published before the meeting, it was reported that Begin and Burg were going to discuss early elections. However, the minister's spokesman totally denies this report now. He said that the subject of early elections was not brought up at all during the meeting between the two. The transportation minister, who returned to Israel this morning, is meeting with Menahem Begin, as well as Likud Chairman Roni Milo.

Further Reaction to Begin Decision Reported

Labor's Peres Refuses Comment

TA301301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1243 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Report by party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav at the Labor Party building in Tel Aviv]

[Text] The current slogan here, at 100 Hayarqon Street in Tel Aviv, the location of the Labor Party center, is patience — a great deal of patience. The Labor Party chairman and the Alignment's candidate for prime minister, Shim'on Peres, refuses to comment as long as the prime minister has not submitted his official resignation. There was no decision yet today, the Labor Party chairman said in reply to correspondents' questions a short time ago while he was listening to radio reports. Let us hear his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I have said that first, until the prime minister submits his resignation, I will not comment on that issue, and as long as he has not submitted it, the resignation does not exist.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Peres] Not official.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] The prime minister has announced his intention to resign, but he is in fact dragging the entire people [words indistinct]. What do you think about this?

[Peres] He is not dragging the entire people — one should not exaggerate. I see it as a bizarre process, generally speaking. However, I do not see that the situation has fundamentally changed, and I also do not expect it to change, either the situation of the government or that of the prime minister. We will have patience and we will wait for awhile. [end recording]

Sharon on Decision, Settlements

TA281739 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1715 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, 28 Aug (ITIM) — Minister Ari'el Sharon said this afternoon that a Zionist answer should immediately be given to the U.S. President's remarks on settlements by a renewed settlement momentum in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. The minister — who was interviewed on Voice of Israel's News Conference program — noted that a caretaker government, if this is indeed the case, is a government in every sense of the word, and will be able to make decisions regarding settlements. According to Sharon, no new settlements have been added beyond the 30 footholds approved during his term as defense minister.

Mr Sharon expressed the hope that Mr Begin will continue in his post, since only a Begin-led government can maintain the achievements made during his term as prime minister, including those in Judaea and Samaria. If Begin does not revoke his decision to resign, the elections should be advanced, and it is important that the Likud will run in the elections headed by Begin so as to score a greater victory than in previous elections.

Regarding the possibility that Mr Sharon might compete for the prime minister's position, Sharon said that the Herut movement is a democratic body where everyone can compete without a dictate from above, but nobody is competing for the position at the moment.

In answer to a question about 'Ezer Weizman's possible return to the Likud, Sharon said that whoever believes that Judaea and Samaria will never be a basis for a Palestinian state belongs in the Likud. He also mentioned that at the time he was opposed to removing Weizman from the Herut movement.

Mr Sharon mentioned Begin's desire to resign at the age of 70, but commented that the timing is very inconvenient now. At the same time Sharon stressed that the government under Begin made a series of difficult decisions for the future of the state, including peace with Egypt, the bombardment of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, and the Lebanese war. Even though Begin is sensitive to the Lebanese issue and is sad, it cannot be said that he is not governing and making decisions, Sharon said.

Sharon also said that we must not comply with the appeal by the Americans or the Lebanese to delay the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line. The moment we signed the agreement with Lebanon we had to start moves which will secure our achievements in Lebanon, together with a maximum decrease in the IDF [located there]. We should get away from the Ash-Shuf mountains and strengthen Major Sa'd Haddad's system in the south. A UNIFIL force should also separate us and the Syrians.

According to Sharon, the Americans have not sufficiently pressured the Syrians to pull out of Lebanon. U.S. diplomacy made a gross mistake in trying to solve Middle East problems via Lebanon. There have been no appeals by the Americans or the Lebanese to the UN Security Council for the removal of the Syrians from Lebanon, and the letters of ratification of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement have not been exchanged yet.

Arens Says Alignment Responsible for Begin Move

TA291918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens has said he believes one of the reasons leading the prime minister to quit is the dispute with the Alignment which, according to him, broke the glorious tradition of the people's unity.

Minister Arens accused the opposition of breaking national unity on the issue of security. According to him, this may have been one of the main factors that led the prime minister to the decision to quit. The defense minister was speaking before Soviet [aliyah] activists in Tel Aviv.

Further Comments From Arens

TA292114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens believes that one of the major reasons for the prime minister's decision was the breakup of national unity on the security issue by the Alignment, and the dispute which the Alignment has triggered since the beginning of the war. He also said that if it transpires Begin's decision cannot be changed, everyone will proceed with the task he began. On the situation in Lebanon, he said that the new deployment line will be more convenient. It will remove the IDF from the approaches to Beirut, and the deployment will be easier and more convenient. The redeployment will also decrease the burden shouldered by the nation due to the stay in Lebanon.

Labor Criticizes Arens Statements

TA300721 Jerusalem domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] The Labor Party spokesman accused Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Minister Sharon of trying to use Menahem Begin's decision to resign to open an incitement campaign against the Alignment. The spokesman denounced this attempt. He said Ari'el Sharon's behavior is not surprising since he has been busy hurling unbridled accusations against the inquiry commission, the media, and the opposition ever since he resigned as defense minister.

The Labor Party spokesman suggested Arens not join those trying to rationalize the failures of the Likud foreign and defense policies by blaming those who criticized the government.

Cabinet Meeting Discusses Begin Plans, Reagan

TA281336 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1307 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the prime minister's office]

[Text] Here at the prime minister's office the weekly briefing by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor is continuing. The Cabinet secretary hastold the political correspondents about the Cabinet meeting. We can already say, as we have heard several times already, that the ministers had no idea of the prime minister's intention to resign.

At the Cabinet meeting, Minister Moda'i reported on his visit to Egypt and his meetings with President Mubarak and the Egyptian ministers. Minister Moda'i told the ministers that President Mubarak had told him that there is great appreciation for the prime minister in Egypt for his reliability and his adherence to all the details of the agreement with Egypt. We trust his word, Minister Moda'i was told by President Mubarak: The word of Menahem Begin is a solid one. At this point, one of the journalists listening to the briefing laughingly commented that one can understand from this that the prime minister will keep his word and will resign as he informed the ministers after Moda'i's report.

In the meeting itself, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told of the visit by the Liberian president and of the development of relations with Africa in general. He addressed himself to President Reagan's announcement on the settlements and the role they play in the sphere of peace. The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry will issue an announcement within a short while. The Cabinet will not issue a statement about the issue of settlements and President Reagan's speech. The Cabinet found both positive and negative aspects in the U.S. President's announcement. Then, as we know now, the prime minister made his statement and said he intends to resign. The ministers cited various reasons to dissuade him from his decision. There were ministers who talked

about the possible alternative — an Alignment-led government — about the government's achievements, the peace treaty with Egypt, and other achievements. Some said they did not make life easy for the prime minister by their behavior. Some ministers, like Mordekhay Ben-Porat, cited as an example David Ben-Gurion who, in the early 1950's, took a 3-month leave from his position as prime minister. Minister Ben-Porat suggested that the prime minister take leave and then return envigorated to his work.

It should be added that the coalition factions today swore allegiance to the prime minister after he refused to tell them whether he will rescind his decision or not. Minister Hammer and Deputy Foreign Minister Ben-Me'ir told the prime minister that the National Religious Party will continue to run together with the Likud in the future too, since this is its voters' desire. This is also what Minister Ben-Porat said: He said he was going along with the Likud since he is an integral part of this government. TAMI's words were not heard today since Minister Uzan did not participate in the Cabinet meeting.

Compromise on Reagan Mideast Speech Reported

TA271715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] In a speech broadcast from California about an hour ago, President Reagan announced the administration's adherence to the Reagan peace initiative for the Middle East. Reagan said the United States would try to promote the initiative within the framework of the Camp David accords because it believes this constitutes the sole practical basis for the implementation of peace in the Middle East.

President Reagan condemned the establishment of new settlements in the territories and said they are an obstacle to peace. The United States is worried about the negative effect such a move has on the Arabs' ability to believe that Israel is prepared to hand back territories in return for security and peace agreements. At the same time, he added, the future of the settlements would only be determined through direct negotiations. The administration, he said, is committed to Israel's security, and will help it defend itself in the face of aggression from the outside. President Reagan said, however, that Israel will only enjoy permanent security after peace is effected, and not through the exclusive reliance on increasingly expanding military expenditures.

Our Washington correspondent, Razi Barqay, reports that the President's announcement had undergone various changes before the broadcast because Israel had asked that certain statements regarding the peace initiative and the settlements be moderated. Nonetheless, Israeli circles in Washington have said that the very fact that the presidential initiative was brought up again, as were the reservations about the settlements, is cause for concern.

Our Washington correspondent has learned that the President's announcement was preceded by intensive contacts between King Husayn and the White House. He adds that the original text of the announcement — as exerted through Jordanian pressure — was to have affirmed U.S. support for UN resolution 242 and state that it believes this resolution applies to all the fronts. Our correspondent says that once Israel got word of this, it wanted to have the text altered, and ultimately a revised version was broadcast, saying that the United States supports resolutions 242 and 338.

NRP, Agudat Yisra'el, TAMI To Stay in Coalition

TA291724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP], Agudat Yisra'el, and TAMI are in favor of continuing in the coalition with the Likud even if Menahem Begin resigns. This is the result of consultations held today among leaders of the three parties.

The NRP Knesset faction would like to remain in the coalition based on the current basic guidelines, but would seek to expand the government's basis with the aim of establishing a national unity government.

OAU Chairman Issues Statement on Namibia Day

AB260713 Dakar PANA in French 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Dakar, 25 Aug (PANA) — In a statement to PANA, the current OAU chairman is of the view that South Africa is not prepared for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian problem. Although the United Nations withdrew South Africa's mandate over Namibia 20 years ago, the Pretoria apartheid regime has consolidated its hold on the territory of the Namibian people, declared Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state and current OAU chairman.

In his message published by PANA on the occasion of Namibia Day celebrated on 26 August, President Mengistu Haile Mariam recalled that "several conferences have been held at the end of which a number of resolutions were adopted, calling for the immediate independence of Namibia." In spite of this, the people of Namibia continue to be deprived of their rights and subjected to pressure from the Pretoria regime, which enjoys the overt or tacit complicity of the Western countries.

The OAU chairman said he is indignant at the attitude of the Western countries which have established a linkage between Namibia's independence and the presence of the internationalist armed forces of Cuba in the Republic of Angola, who are in that country at the request of the Angolan state, which is independent in its relations with other countries of the world. President Mengistu Haile Mariam recalled that the 19th OAU summit refused to consider the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for negotiations leading to Namibia's accession to independence.

According to Col Mengistu, "The sad maneuvers of the multinationals and the tactics being used to delay Namibia's independence are all aimed at one goal: the postponement of Namibia's independence in order to perpetuate and promote the strategic and economic interests of the Western countries in that region." The OAU chairman, on behalf of Africa, condemned [words indistinct], who give their support to and cooperate with South Africa.

In his statement to PANA, President Mengistu also denounced the formation in Namibia of a "council of state" which is a challenge by South Africa to the international community. This initiative, he said, is a testimony to Pretoria's refusal to cooperate with the UN secretary general in the implementation of Resolution 435.

In the view of the OAU chairman, who considers that South Africa is not prepared for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, there is no other alternative for the Namibian people except to intensify the armed struggle in order to seize its independence. All peace- and freedom-loving African and non-African countries must redouble their efforts and increasing their aid to SWAPO, which remains the only organization that represents the interests of the Namibian people, President Mengistu concluded.

Acting OAU Secretary General Namibia Day Message

AB260800 Dakar PANA in French 1115 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Dakar, 25 Aug (PANA) — Acting OAU Secretary General Peter Onu has accused the Western countries, especially the United States [words indistinct] in the Namibian independence process, and as a result called on African countries to increase their assistance to the [words indistinct]. In a statement addressed to PANA on Namibia Day, which falls on 26 August every year, the acting OAU secretary general denounced linking the Namibian independence issue with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — a link which has been supported by the United States and which has been hampering the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

The Reagan administration's position, instead of favoring a peaceful settlement of the issue, encourages the Pretoria regime in its intransigence regarding a peaceful negotiation. In addition, it encourages South Africa's acts of destabilization against the frontline states, Peter Onu asserted. The acting OAU secretary general explained that Namibia cannot accept the settlement [words indistinct] to the benefit of the Western world, the material resources of this territory.

The date 26 August has been chosen by the UN Council on Namibia in order to celebrate the Namibia people's struggle which was started in 1966 in Ovamboland. [Words indistinct] the acting OAU secretary general doubts the efficiency of the Western Contact Group comprising the United States, Canada, France, the FRG, and Great Britain, which "made Africa believe that some progress has been made on the path of a peaceful settlement and promised general elections in 1983."

"Today," concluded Dr Peter Onu, "we are skeptical about the initiatives and the ability of the Contact Group in organizing the elections and the authenticity of the desire of its members to ensure the independence of Namibia."

ALGERIA

Iranian Minister Arrives With Message

LD262111 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 aug 83

[Text] The Iranian deputy prime Minister in charge of legal affairs, Eftekhar Jahromi, arrived in Algiers this afternoon carrying a message from the Iranian prime minister to Brother Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo and prime minister. He was received at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Brother Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries; the deputy director of the Africa and Latin America section at the Foreign ministry; and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Algeria.

Malian, Mauritanian Presidents Arrive for Talks

LD290945 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The president of Mali, Moussa Traore, arrived in Algiers this afternoon. He was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by the Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party.

After a brief rest at the VIP lounge at the airport, the Malian president, Moussa Traore, made a statement to the newsmen in which he said: During my stay in Algeria, I will hold talks with my brother and friend President Chadli Benjedid on African and international problems. First of all, there is the Chad problem, or what is called the Chad question. The attitude of Mali toward this issue is clear and defined, namely that this problem cannot be solved except the Chadian people themselves.

President Traore added: Any foreign intervention in Chad will render the situation in this country more complex. Also internationalizing the Chad conflict will aggravate it still further. President Moussa Traore affirmed that finding an African solution to the Chad issue has become a pressing issue.

Concerning the Western Sahara, the Mali president said that the OAU made a decision in this connection at its recent Addis Ababa summit. President Traore explained that the decision called for holding direct negotiations between the parties concerned, the Kingdom of Morocco and the SADR.

In conclusion, the Mali president said that during his talks with President Chadli Bendjedid he will touch on various other issues, the Palestinian issue, and the international economic crisis.

Chairman Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, also arrived in Algiers this afternoon on a working and friendship visit of several days. He was welcomed at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party; a number of political Bureau members; and senior officials of the party and state.

After the welcoming formalities, the Mauritanian president proceeded to the VIP lounge at the airport where he made a statement to newsmen of the national press in which he exprssed his happiness at being once more in Algeria at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid. He said he will have talks with Mali President Moussa Traore. He added: I will most certainly raise with President Chadli Bendjedid and President Moussa Traore bilateral relations and international issues and affairs of the area.

The Mauritanian president said: The current situation in the African Continent calls for concern in more than one field as a result of the hotbeds of tension which exist in it. President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala explained: With regard to the Chad issue, internationalizing the conflict worries us a great deal. We notice regarding the Western Sahara that the resolutions of the 19th OAU summit conference have not started to be implemented.

We point out that the Mauritanian delegation accompanying President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala consists of Colonel Ahmedoa Ould Abdallah, the interior minister; Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Naval 1st Lieutenant Diuof Mustafa; and Abdelrahman Ould Saiboub, director of the office of the head of state.

LIBYA

IRNA Interviews Foreign Secretary al-'Ubaydi

LD262052 Tehran IRNA in English 1937 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, Aug 26, IRNA — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi speaking to IRNA Friday said "We believe that Islamic Revolution of Iran will overcome all conspiracies hatched by the United States and its allies in the region." He also emphasised the strengthening of Libya-Iran solidarity.

The interview was held on the occasion of Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's visit to Libya.

Al-'Ubaydi commenting on the results of Velayati's visit said that meetings were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation with the aiming of achieving both countries' common objectives in political field. He said talks centred on Iran-Libyan resistance and ways and means of thwarting plots of their common enemies particularly those of U.S. imperialism.

Commenting on Iraqi imposed war on Iran, Al-'Ubaydi said that if Iraqi was sincere it would have never started war with Iran. Saddam, he said, was serving interests of the U.S. against Islamic Revolution. Al-'Ubaydi said that Saddam did not fight against Iran during defunct Shah's regime.

He also said that the Islamic Republic since the culimination of Islamic Revolution has served Islam well, noting that it immediately severed relations with the apartheid Governent of South Africa and the Zionist regime, and put all means at its disposal at the service of Islam.

Commenting on the issue of Palestine and division within Al-Fatah ranks, Al-'Ubaydi said Libya repeatedly has announced that as long as Arab lands are under Zionist occupation there would be no peace in the region. He said that what was happening now was more to the benefit of Zionism and imperialism who intended to dominate the region.

He said Iran and Libya as supporters of Syria were an obstacle against imperialism's pressures. He said all compromising ways concerning Palestine should be eliminated, and aid should be granted to Palestinian and Lebanese combatants fighting in Al-Biqa' valley to prepare ground for an overall war against Zionists.

Referring to the issue of Chad, Al-'Ubaydi said that Chad was a neighbor of Libya and its security influences and is important to Libya's security. The interference of countries including the U.S., France, Zaire, Egypt and Sudan fanned the flames of wider conflict for an essentially domestic issue between opponent groups there.

Libyan foreign minister said that Libya supported National Unity Government of Chad.

JANA Editor Rejects Mitterrand Statement on Chad

LD271941 Tripoli JANA in English 1431 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqada 19, August 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — French President Francois Mitterrand discussed last Thursday with *"Le Monde"* French newspaper French military intervention in Chad and gave justifications which do not correspond to the reality as well as contradictory explanations justifying their intervention. According to what the French president told *"Le Monde"* to justify the intervention of French forces in Chadian territory, he claimed that France intervened in Chad because it feared Libya's dissemination of Islam and revival of the Islamic spirit in Africa.

JANA's political editor commented on the French president's statements by saying:

"France's words have been blatantly contradicted by its deeds. France has claimed that its intervention in Chad was aimed at putting an end to American intervention there. However military intervention did not stop American intervention as is claimed by France. Thus, on the grounds of stopping American intervention in Chad France has resorted to blackmailing and has at the same time implemented a dishonest policy.

The Statement by the French president to *"Le Monde"* newspaper has taken a new dimension as Mitterrand explained political stands on the ground of religious crusade stands... From this point of view Mitterrand showed the crusaders' fanatical spirit and attacked Islam in Africa as a result of Libyan arab move to support the causes of Islam and Muslims. Mitterrand has turned the war into a crusade and has shown its hostility towards Islam in Africa.

We are very sorry to see a socialist politician in Europe such as Mitterrand confirming this crusade spirit which the world has overcome and would like to reaffirm that President Mitterrand's explanations of the political stands are unrealistic and that he has exercised the old-fashioned imperialist policy in Africa. Now we can confirm that French intervention in Chad is at the core of France's old colonialist policy."

MOROCCO

Saudi Crown Prince Leaves After Private Visit

LD271401 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander in chief of the National Guard, left the Mohamed V International Airport this afternoon at the end of his private visit to Morocco.

SUDAN

AS-SAHAFAH Reports Sudanese Involved in Libyan Plot

NC271704 Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 27 (MENA) — Three former Sudanese politicians living abroad have been closely connected with a Libyan plan to create tension in southern provinces, it was reported here today. Sudanese newspaper *"As-Sahafah"* said today that the three politicians who have been also linked to some secessionist elements in the south are 'Abd al-Majid Abu Hasbu, Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin and 'Abdallah Zakariya.

The paper said that Sudanese state security police took into custody several persons proved to be connected with the plot and began to question them. Police also found documents which demonstrate that the Libyan regime has been plotting against Sudanese unity.

"As-Sahafah" further said that state security authorities have been monitoring the activities of certain foreign intelligence services within the southern provinces.

State security authorities had Wednesday uncovered a Libyan plot against the unity and stability of the southern regions, with the help of some former Sudanese officials who fled the country.

Foreign Minister Makes Statement on Chad

JN291733 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Aug (SUNA) — In a statement today, Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak affirmed that the settlement of the Chadian problem should emerge from Chad itself and that the Chadians are seeking to achieve peace, stability, and development in Chad. He added that this will be achieved only through ending the invading states' interference in Chadian affairs. He also said that if Libya

refrains from interfering in Chad, the Chadians will be able to reach an accord that will lead to a peaceful settlement of the Chadian problem if such a settlement emerges from Chad itself, a matter that Sudan has called for since the beginning of the Chadian problem.

Commenting on Libya's intention to partition Chad and impose certain repercussions on the parties concerned, Mubarak said: When Goukouni took power in Chad, we called on him for a national reconciliation, but he refused that during the meeting which the OAU held in Nairobi.

The minister also said that the Chadian problem will not be resolved except through national reconciliation, which should emerge from Chad itself. He pointed out that this makes it incumbent on the OAU to adhere to principles and seek to create the right atmospere for the Chadians to enable them to resolve their problems without supporting any party in the Chadian conflict and regardless of the organization's activities, whether on the presidential, ministerial, or committee level.

SUNA: Chad's Soumaila on Libyan Intervention

JN291836 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 29 (SUNA) — Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat stated today that reason why the enemy forces stopped their progress towards Oum Chalouba is due to logistics problems and that Col al-Qadhdhafi is determined to continue his aggression to annex all Chad.

The minister announced his government's determination to continue its efforts at military and political arenas to find a solution to the Chadian problem.

He pointed out that the president of Gabon, who is heading the committee formed to deal with the Chadian problem, told the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that he has called for a meeting of the committee to discuss borders' problems between Libya and Chad and to make the two countries sit for negotiations to solve the problems between them.

Soumaila said that his government is trying to face the Libyan occupation for the half of Chad and its progress south of Faya-Largeau. He declared that his country's appeal for aid from its friends and France is in the context of seeking the necessary military means to repulse the Libyan aggression.

About whether the Libyan intensive and direct invovlement in Faya-Largeau's recent battle might compel Libyan leadership to resort to political compromise, particularly after the burdens that Libya experienced during its intervention in Chad in 1980, Soumaila stated that such experience would not lead Al-Qadhdhafi to resort to political solution but he expressed hope he would do so. The Chadian minister said that the Libyan military exisistance in Chad is to the Libyan people's cost and that Col al-Qadhdhafi is sacrificing the Libyan people's money and lives to fulfill his ambitions in Chad.

He concluded that Al-Qadhdhafi will be deterred only by force.

Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan Arrives

Statement at Airport

JN281153 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Aug (SUNA) — ...Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea Mr. Khieu Samphan arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit to Sudan. Receiving Mr. Samphan at Khartoum airport were First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayib, Foreign Minister Mirghani Muhammad Mubarak, some ministers, and senior government officials.

In a statement to (SUNA), Mr. Samphan hailed the Sudan people and government and thanked them for supporting the cause of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. We the Kampuchean people will never forget the very noble and steadfast support and assistance granted by H.E. President Numayri, the people, and government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to our present struggle for national survival and Kampuchea to remain independent, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned he said.

He congratulated the Sudanese people for their great and outstanding achievements under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of President Numayri in consolidating national unity, defending their independence and territorial integrity. We are firmly convinced that our present visit will further develop and strengthen the traditional friednship and solidarity between our two peoples and countries, he said.

Received by Vice President

JN281906 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1707 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Aug, (SUNA) — Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president, received here today Khieu Samphan, vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean state presidium [title as received].

After the meeting, Samphan pointed out that he thanked the first vice president for inviting him to visit Sudan. He also expressed the thanks of the Kampuchean people and government for Sudan's support for Kampuchea under the wise leadership of President Ja'far Muhammd Numayri. Samphan added that he briefed the first vice president on the recent developments in Kampuchea.

The first vice president stressed to Samphan the support of the Sudanese people and government for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

Samphan praised the Sudanese people's struggle for safeguarding their unity against the foreign forces which seek to carry out certain strategies. He said that the Kampuchean people are also struggling against these forces.

Following his meeting with the first vice president, Samphan told SUNA that he appreciates the role of the Sudanese people and President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in constructing Sudan

and developing its economy and natural resources. He also praised the Sudanese people's struggle for defending Sudan and safeguarding its national seovereignty.

The meeting was attended by Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's adviser for information affairs; the nonresident Kampuchean ambassador to Sudan; and Hamad an-Nil Ahmad, director of the Asian Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Samphan and his accompanying delegation visited Sudan's National Museum. They were received by 'Akashah Muhammad 'Ali, assistant director of the Department of Antiquities.

Samphan arrived in the country last night on a 3-day visit to Sudan.

Received by Numayri

JN291642 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today Khieu Samphan, vice chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean state presidium [title as received], in the presence of Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president, and Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, the president's information adviser. In a press statement after the meeting, Khieu Samphan said that he had delivered to the president the greetings and thanks of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the national coalition government, and the Kampuchean people. Khieu Samphan added that President Numayri had reiterated Sudan's firm position and its support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people, who aspire to national independence and peace.

CHAD

DER SPIEGEL Interviews President Habre

DW291533 Hamburg Der Spiegel In German 29 Aug 83 pp 114-117

[Interview with Chadian President Hissein Habre by editor Volkhard Windfuhr — date and place not given]

[Text] *Spiegel*: Hasn't the Chad problem which has lasted several decades been resolved now as a result of the division of your country into a northern part controlled by the Libyans and a southern part held by you and your French friends?

Habre: To begin with, your question should be viewed in its historical context. Libya has always tried to expand its terri- tory, enlarge Libya, and play a strategic role in this part of Africa. We Chadians know our northern neighbors very well and have tried in the past to halt Libya's expansionist and hegemonic aspirations. Libya wants to expand its zone of influence and its territory. This conflict is almost 18 years old. In 1972-73 Libya finally occupied the area which journalists call the "Aozou Strip"...

Spiegel: ...And what do you call this area?

Habre: As far as we are concerned, there never has been an Aozou Strip. In that part of our country, we only know the Tibesti. Aozou is nothing but a small outpost. The problem has gradually assumed different shapes through the media. I think the media are often not aware of the role they play. It was they who created the so-called Aozou Strip — just as Einstein who, playing with science, contributed to the production of the atom bomb whose consequences were unpredictable. The mass media are often not aware of the consequences of their words.

Spiegel: It is a fact that Libya has pocketed the northern part of your country, no matter how you describe it.

Habre: Within the framework of its expansionist policy, Libya occupied a part of Chad which has nothing to do with the journalists' Aozou Strip. Libya has always occupied an extremely important region of over 150,000 square km. At present Libya is occupying 550,000 square km of Chadian territory. That is reality. Libya must withdraw its troops from Chadian territory. If Libya claims part of Chad, we will be willing to talk about it.

We have always stated our readiness to exhaust all possibilities offered by international law and international diplomacy, be it the UN, the OAU, or the world court.

Spiegel: Mr President, how do you intend to change the partition and annexation of part of your country?

Habre: Chad and Libya are two states with different historical development. Libya was ruled by the Turks and then by the Italians before it reached independence after being a UN protectorate. Until yesterday Chad was still a French colony within the framework of French equatorial Africa and has nothing to do with the complex Middle East problems. In 1960 Chad, like most of the other African countries, became independent. The problem suddenly emerged when the Al-Qadhdhafi regime assumed power in Libya. The Chadian problem was created only by the regime in Tripoli. The problem is the ambitions of a regime which sows terrorism throughout the world, be it in America, Asia, the Middle East, or Europe. You must realize that! You must realize that Al-Qadhdhafi can do all this only because of his oil dollars. Without Libyan oil, Al-Qadhdhafi would be nothing, absolutely nothing. Because you are German, I remind you that Al-Qadhdhafi is using German minds to acquire a nuclear bomb, a hydrogen bomb, and a nuclear armed force.

Spiegel: Which Germans?

Habre: I am thinking of West Germans who, on Al-Qadhdhafi's orders, are working in private firms which are helping him in the nuclear field, not just the East Germans who have functions in the Libyan security service and so on...

Spiegel: ...Mr President, there is the view that the Chadian problem today is basically nothing but a power struggle between two hostile politicians, between Hissein Habre and his former comrade-in-arms Goukouni Oueddei.

Habre: There are people who try to distort the problem and talk about a quarrel between leaders and about tribal feuds, so as to divert international opinion from the real problem. These people want to make people forget the phenomenon of Al-Qadhdhafi and they allow themselves to be influenced by business viewpoints as well as by the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi is rich and his wealth must be taken into account. People talk about the "war of the chiefs." Well, Goukouni and I belong to the same nation and even to the same ethnic group. What is more, we lived together and went a long way together; we slept on the same mat for 5 years. I esteem Goukouni and he undoubtedly also esteems me, even though he talks negatively about me. How could it be possible for two individuals to trigger a conflict of such consequence which has lasted for 18 years now — a conflict which has cost the lives of thousands of people and has destroyed a country, a conflict into which half the world has been dragged — the big powers, the Soviet Union, and the West?

Spiegel: Where then lies the difference between you and Goukouni, and why do you fight against each other at all?

Habre: In every society and in every country, there are people who feel bound to an ideal and who defend a cause. However, there are also people who can be used as mercenaries and who can be manipulated politically and made to act against their own country. The point is that Hissein says no to Libyan expansionist aspirations and rejects Libyan hegemony. In addition, we have historically always had differences with the Libyans. They came here to find slaves. We fought against them and captured slaves from them. Goukouni is just a mercenary — a sort of quisling.

Spiegel: There was also a time when you believed that Al-Qadhdhafi could be useful for you. You maintained close contacts. What happened that made you change your mind so radically?

Habre: Unfortunately, even the best journalists and the best media are misinformed about Chad's real problems. The truth is

that we have never had a common cause with Al-Qadhdhafi. I don't know Al-Qadhdhafi and he also doesn't know me. I have never met Al-Qadhdhafi in my life. In 1971-1972 when I went underground, I passed through Tripoli. At the time, I was a common soldier. I went to Tripoli, returned to Algiers, and then went back to the front. Goukouni was with me at that time. We never had any relations with Al-Qadhdhafi, not even with his close aides. So please don't confuse things. One must not try to distort history and represent it as though all Chadians had been used one after another by Libya. That's wrong.

Spiegel: For its part, Libya claims it has not attacked Chad at all.

Habre: First of all, we have prisoners from the regular Libyan Army as well as the pilot of a Libyan MIG we downed. I don't think you can believe these aircraft took off from the Fiji Islands or Paraguay. In addition, all observers share the view that even the Goukouni rebels who are under Libyan command do not have either aircraft, or pilots, or satisfactory airfields.

Spiegel: What do the Libyans really want?

Habre: As the Libyan leaders have stated themselves, Libya considers Chad to be in its zone of influence and a "natural extension its territory." Moreover, the whole world has observed Al-Qadhdhafi's unending attempts to dictate his will to all his neighbors. However, all his projects collapsed like houses of cards — the unification plans with Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, and even Malta. Al-Qadhdhafi, who considers himself to be a prophet and even prefers his green book to the Koran, has never misled anyone about his intention to pursue the creation of an Islamic-Arab empire in Africa under his protectorate. The existence of the "Islamic-African army," which is paid for and armed by Tripoli, is additional evidence of these sinister plans.

Spiegel: Is it correct that Al-Qadhdhafi proposed that Chad proclaim an "Arab-Islamic republic" in Ndjamena?

Habre: Yes, certainly. Libya's strong man recommended to all leading figures in our country that they adopt his version of Islam and, through unification of Chad with Libya, submit to his ambitions and rule. Don't you remember when Libyan radio proclaimed the "Libyan-Chadian republic" and the Chadian Government then had to deny this news fabricated in Libya?

Spiegel: Is Chad an Arab country or is it more African?

Habre: The mere fact that a large part of our Chadian people use an Arabic dialect as a means of communication doesn't mean we are Arabs. Naturally, we are Africans. In Switzerland the majority of the people speak German, and in Belgium 50 percent speak French. However, I wouldn't like to imagine the reactions of the Swiss or Belgians if they were called Germans or Frenchmen. I wouldn't like to know what Bruno Kreisky would say if you called him a German compatriot.

Spiegel: The French deployment force has stopped the advance of the attackers. Will you be going on the offensive now?

Habre: We thank President Mitterrand for having responded to our request and for having sent French troops and, above all, aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles, because it was the Libyan Air Force which forced us to retreat from the northern half of our territory. However, it is only natural and logical for the Chadian Army and the national government to spare no efforts to reconquer the entire state territory and expel the Libyans and their hirelings.

Spiegel: If the French do withdraw someday, how do you then want to cope with the attackers? What do you still need to strengthen your own armed forces sufficiently?

Habre: I hope that the French Armed Forces will not withdraw before we are in a position to successfully face the Libyan challenge. However, to be able to defend ourselves against the Libyans we need tanks and most of all bombers. We have demonstrated our ability to repulse the enemy on the ground.

Spiegel: Washington has sent you weapons worth $25 million. Do you expect more to come from the United States?

Habre: I am telling you that the entire Libyan military machine with planes, tanks, and other highly sophisticated weapons is in action against Chad and has already occupied 50 percent of our state area. In order to throw them out we need comparable weapons.

Spiegel: President Mobutu of Zaire has recently visited you on short notice in Ndjamena. Did your discussions involve intensive weapons support?

Habre: The president of Zaire spares no gesture nor opportunity to demonstrate to the world his solidarity with Chad, the victim of foreign aggression.

Spiegel: Is there a chance that other African countries will send you weapons and troops like Zaire?

Habre: Most African states do not have sufficient military potential to fight Libya in Chad or elsewhere. This does not mean at all, however, that we rule out the possibility in a prolonged conflict of receiving effective support from our African friends in all fields.

Spiegel: Are you not afraid that particularly intensified American support could turn Chad into a battlefield involving both superpowers?

Habre: You in Germany know better than other people about the fatal danger of a conflict between the Americans and the Soviets on the territory of our homeland. Yet we cannot be expected to accept the Libyan dictate and the partitioning of our country just because there could possibly be a conflict of interests between Washington and Moscow.

Spiegel: Rumors have it that Israeli advisers are working in Chad. Is that correct?

Habre: These rumors are completely unfounded.

Spiegel: Mr President, thank you.

3,000 Troops Participating in Operation Manta

AB291745 Paris AFP in French 1702 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Aug (AFP) — According to a French military source in Ndjamena, the number of French troops in Chad is almost 2,000 after the arrival in that country in the past few days of more soldiers and materiel. The overall number of soldiers participating in operation "Manta" — stationed in Chad and in neighboring countries — has reached 3,000 men, specified the same source.

According to a French Army spokesman, the armament which has been delivered in the past few days includes "Apilas" antitank rocket launchers as well as 120-mm mortars. The spokesman specified that the "Apilas" rocket launcher is a portable weapon, has an active radius of 1,200 meters, and can go through all types of armored vehicles. The 120-mm mortars which belong to the Navy's artillery regiment (RAMA) base in Rennes (in the south of France) have a range of about 14 km. The spokesman added that this materiel is for the French detachment but could be used by the Chadians. Asked if the rocket launchers and the artillery had already been sent to the field, the spokesman only responded that this armament was "in place."

The French contingent's units in Chad, of which the first elements arrived in Ndjamena on 10 August, are divided between Ndjamena, Moussoro, and Salal (north of the capital), as well between Abeche, Biltine, and Arada (eastern part of the country). Several hundred kilometers separate the French positions from the positions held by the Libyan Army, which according to Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat has halted its movement for the past 72 hours. According to Soumaila, the Libyan forces had earlier established a bridgehead about 80 km to the south of Faya-Largeau (north of Chad).

Asked about recent proposals by Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) on "national reconciliation" Soumaila reiterated on Monday that for Ndjamena, the GUNT "is politically and legally nonexistent. The real problem is Libya," added the minister who stressed that peace could only be reestablished if the Libyans agreed to withdraw from Chad and to hold negotiations. On its part, the Chadian Government is for a "political solution," concluded Soumaila.

CDR Circulates Peace Plan to African Leaders

AB300845 Paris AFP in English 0430 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 30 (AFP) — One of the main Chadian factions [words indistinct] Goukouni Oueddei has circulated a peace plan on a semi-official basis to African leaders, a senior official of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) said here Monday. The official, Thiam Tidjani, said the CDR wanted current Chadian leader Hissein Habre to take part in talks to settle the conflict through national reconciliation with Mr. Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT).

Mr. Tidjani, ruling out any separate negotiations with his CDR faction, said it had to be accepted that President Habre was installed in Ndjamena as representative of recognised legality, and that there was an equally real confrontation between two parties which each held half the country. Mr Tidjani was formerly foreign minister in the GUNT. The CDR, viewed as one of the most pro-Libyan of Chad's groups, is headed by the GUNT's defence minister, Acheikh ibn Oumar.

Mr. Tidjani said he approved of French military intervention in Chad "to the extent that it is acting first of all as a peace force which has interposed itself and installed a tacit ceasefire between the belligerents." His endorsement contrasted with a weekend statement on the GUNT's official radio station in northern Chad that French troops would have to withdraw before negotiations could open under the aegis of the Organisation of African Unity.

Radio Bardai did, however, agree with the idea of "sincere reconciliation even with Hissein Habre, if he shows good will." The GUNT as a whole had always previously ruled out Mr. Habre's participation in negotiations. But in Ndjamena, Mr. Habre's Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat last night dismissed the GUNT as "politically and juridically non-existent — the real problem is Libya."

Peace could be restored only if Libyan troops withdrew and the Tripoli regime then agreed to negotiations, the minister said. He reported that Libyan forces in northern Chad had halted all advances in the previous 72 hours. A French military source in the Chadian capital said the arrival of more soldiers with equipment in the past few days had brought the strength of the French deterrent force to nearly 2,000.

The source said new weapons brought in included 12-mm mortars and portable anti-tank rocket launchers. The mortars had a 14-km range, while the "Apilas" rockets could pierce any known armour-plating at ranges of up to 1200 metres.

Bardai Demands Withdrawal of French Troops

AB290810 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The long-awaited interview of President Mitterrand on Thursday, 25 August, with *Le Monde* newspaper is now a matter for discussion everywhere. Devoted exclusively to the Chadian problem, the French head of state's interview deals among other things with the role France plays or wants to play in Chad. Before examining the contents of the French president's observations, let us ask this question right away: Who gave the French head of state a mandate to take care of the Chadian problem? We do not believe that the illegal dispatch of his troops to Chad entitles the president of the Republic of France to examine the problems of Chad unknown to them and yet without [words indistinct] them. Is that not palpable evidence of what the 19th OAU summit bureau describes as foreign interference in the internal affairs of Chad?

Now concerning the dispatching of French paratroopers into Chadian territory, the occupant of the Elysee Palace made every effort to distort the political and military realities by stating that the French military move made it possible to avoid war between France and Libya and to prevent the occupation of Ndjamena by the Libyan Army. This is tantamount to denying the effective presence of the National Liberation Army [ANL] on the field in spite of the evidence given by Western newsmen in general and French ones in particular and in spite of its numerous victories which led to the annihilation of the antinational forces.

Concerning the Libyan forces which the French head of state referred to, they are only a pretext used abusively by the French Government to justify the unjustifiable, that is the illegal dispatching of a French aggression force to what was, and remains, a Chadian civil war. The observations made by satellite, by AWACS, or by Breguet-106 planes, or the alleged presence of Libya's Islamic Legion, cannot constitute the evidence that Libya is fighting alongside the ANL.

The French leader also tried to pass public judgment over his military action in Chad by referring again to the so-called legality of the Ndjamena regime, which is simply 1 faction among the 11 ones which signed the Lagos accords. Once again, the French president's argumentation is unsatisfactory. To our knowledge, the OAU has not dually adopted a resolution publicly rejecting the GUNT and recognizing the rebel groups in Ndjamena. The only document (?adapted) by the OAU is the appointment of an ad hoc bureau at the 19th summit. Until further notice, the OAU has neither repealed its previous resolutions on Chad nor the Lagos accords. These documents are the only legal framework from which the GUNT always draws its legitimacy. Being the only faction to stand up against these accords, the FAN cannot act as a government in order to appeal to any country whatsoever. Apart from the United States, France, Zaire, and a number of African reactionary regimes which attempted to act in place of the OAU legitimizing the FAN, many African states have rather been reserved toward the illegal, pro-Western, and pro-Zionist regime established in Ndjamena. For these reasons, we can once again reaffirm that the presence of the French troops in Chad is illegal. In fact, after the direct intervention of the French troops at the side of one of the warring factions, how can these troops constitute a factor of peace? It was for the same reason that the Chadian factions demanded the withdrawal of the French troops in 1979 during the Lagos conference.

Meanwhile, President Francois Mitterrand has blamed the internationalization of the Chadian conflict on Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei, arguing that the GUNT president had sought Libya's intervention. How can one (?be so insincere)? The GUNT had so far abstained from seeking the assistance of Libyan troops and opposed the dispatching of other countries' troops. But the other side had not maintained a similar attitude.

Afraid of the victorious march of the ANL toward Ndjamena, the Ndjamena-based flunkeys (?called in) the Zairian and French troops. We can rather say that the aggravation of the internationalization of the Chadian conflict is due to the presence of Zairian and French troops and not to the presence of Libyan troops which has never been proved.

Concerning the alleged limits to the French troops' mission to Chad, we are not quite assured. We know through what acrobatic maneuver the mission of the French paratroopers has changed from one of instruction to that of deterrence. Their re-adaptation still continues.

Another proof of France's unacceptable interference in Chadian affairs is the fact that its leader went to the extent of discussing Chad's constitutional issues, which depends only on Chadians. Like his right-wing predecessor, Francois Mitterrand did not feel any embarrassment in proposing the establishment of a federation in Chad.

Everything taken into consideration, the only significant point in the French leader's interview was his plan for peace negotiations. But the plan eventually boils down essentially to the 1979 Lagos accords which were at the time hailed only coolly by France. As a matter of fact, Paris opposed that African solution designed without its participation. Now we wonder in what capacity the president of a non-African country can discuss the problems of our continent unless France wants to use the OAU in order to cover up its military program of colonial reconquest in Chad. In fact, this manipulation of the OAU by non-African powers was denounced by Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei in one of his public statements. Concerning the OAU efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Chad, the GUNT has welcomed all the recommendations made by the 19th OAU summit Bureau in Addis Ababa, and by the informal meeting of the heads of state in Brazzaville in the presence of the OAU current chairman.

Moving back on to the French head of state's interview, we can say in conclusion that if non-African countries want to contribute to the settlement of the Chadian problem, they must get rid of a paternalist attitude. This observation holds particularly for the French president who must understand that, though Chad was a French colony, it is not a French protectorate. The massive military assistance the French Government is granting one of the warring sides which it is manipulating forbids France to play any mediator role in the internal conflict in Chad. However, if the French Government wants to do a favor to Chad, it must part with some of its proteges who are strongly opposed to a reconciliation.

Unfortunately, President Mitterrand has just sent his minister of defense to inspect his occupation army in Chad in order to give the last-minute instructions for the implementation of the last phase of his aggressive design against the National Liberation Army. Armed with a big stick, the French head of state seems to be saying: Now children, the food is ready, taste it! This is an order.

If the French Government makes no efforts to correct and balance its position on the civil war in Chad, it will inevitably get bogged down in the Chadian wasp nest. So common sense commands that it withdraws its troops from Chad in order to let Chadians settle their own matters with the contribution of other African countries. To be clear, it is ruled out that Chadian patriots will ever hold peace negotiations under the threat of French bayonets.

GHANA

Rawlings Address to Nation 28 August

AB290630 Accra Domestic Service in English 2033 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Address to the nation by Provisional National Defense Council Chairman Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings in Accra — live]

[Text] Countrymen and women, the history of man in this world shows that countless lives and ideas have been born and lost in the pursuit of justice and democracy. Our own history as a nation shows that we have destroyed more than a fair measure of such noble lives and ideas. We are in danger of losing more such lives and ideas if we do not pause now to reflect on the current state of our struggle for national regeneration and transformation and the tasks and resolutions that it demands of all of us. We have often said, and it is true, that 26 years is not such a long time in a nation's history. Twenty months is shorter still for really achieving the aims and objectives that we have set ourselves. In recognition of this, we have shown a great deal of tolerance and patience with any lapses and shortcomings in the practices and attitudes, not only of the disaffected and disgruntled, but also of militants and cadres of the revolution. But we can no longer postpone the time for halting the populace nonsense, mark my words, we can no longer postpone the time for halting the populace nonsense and for consolidating the gains of the past 20 months and making a noticeable leap forward. The length of time it will take to realize our full objectives is not preordained. It depends on how quickly we draw the lessons of our short experience and let these guide our subsequent actions. Unless we draw these lessons now and break new grounds, it is clear from all indications, particularly the lag in production and the persistently unfavorable climatic conditions, that we will be adding to the already intolerable suffering of our people. We have no right to do this and we do not intend to do so. Therefore, the time has come for all of us to clearly understand where we are and the tasks ahead.

So many of our institutions and organs of government inherited from given times and social circumstances have retained in-built traditions of waste, red tape, and inertia, which have proven more and more of a barrier to progress. We would have expected more initiative from those running all public institutions in adapting to the demands of the national crisis. This lack of initiative, this insensitivity to the seriousness of our national economic situation has sometimes clearly been an indication of sheer disloyalty, if not downright sabotage to government policy. We have so few resources to justify such attitudes in people paid to do public work. We have already started, as you no doubt know, to weed out those who cannot meet the new standards of efficiency and responsibility and this process will continue. It must not be forgotten that the directive principles of state policy contained in PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Law 42 clearly states that every organ of government as well as other organizations are to be guided by those principles aimed at establishing a basis of social justice and equality of opportunity, with particular reference to the deprived sections of the community in the reconstruction of this society.

Countrymen, we have enemies, of that there is no doubt as you know. There are people, countries, economic systems which stand to gain by our failure. They attack and we defeat them and we must be vigilant, for they will attack again. But let us put these threats aside and look for once at the ranks even of those who claim they support the revolutionary process. Even here, the process is threatened from within by our own shortcomings and failures. Ghanaians have lived for so long in a society dominated by self-interests that we have become conditioned in our response to our own faults. We try to hide them, and if they are exposed, we try to excuse them, or we point to someone else's faults. And we feel, in defending our own selfish scheme, that anyone who points out our shortcomings must do so out of malice or contempt. But this is not so. It must be understood that while the characteristics of a true revolutionary, of a real man, is self-criticism, in trying to change society, we must change ourselves and rid ourselves of those attitudes which are part of the old order. To admit our faults openly and to analyze them with revolutionary humility can take, in fact, as much courage and sometimes even more than it takes to face an enemy with a gun. For the true revolutionary, such considerations are irrelevant. To be privileged to serve and to have the opportunity to do so effectively is what in fact matters.

And speaking of status, let me mention our tendency to always try to pull others down. I mentioned this before when I used the initials PHD for pulling down. Someone once described Ghanaians as being like crabs in a bucket. If one climbs up the side of a bucket, the others will soon seize the leg and pull it down. But if one ever did reach the top, perhaps, it might pull others up. In other words, our revolutionary situation is not designed to pull people down, but rather to pull people up. Anyone in a position of responsibility is naturally exposed to criticism. Where this is genuine and constructive, it should not be resented at all, but should be accepted and reflected upon. But too often, even now, it is most simply to pull him down and the motive often arises from opportunism as a means of getting rid of competition or diverting attention from the weaknesses of those to whom power means more than service.

Opportunists are present among the ranks of the revolutionary organs, attracted by the feeling of power and authority and sometimes by the chance of material advantages. Although these people are fond of pointing out others as reactionaries, I think they are in fact the real reactionaries. They must be identified and their intrigues exposed. Service and commitment are the foremost qualities we need. Development is not just a matter of machinery, investments, and inputs. It is first of all dependent upon the human factor. Development means education, organization, and discipline. The relationships between man and man are paramount. And a rising level of skills depends on the relationship between man and machines. The human elements, as always, is the most decisive factor and without it nothing else can succeed. Development is also concerned with human attitudes. We have an unfortunate legacy of wrong attitudes toward our fellow men and women, which in fact, hinders our progress. On the one hand, many of those who have been denied decent material conditions and opportunities to participate in matters affecting their own destinities have been mentally emasculated. Their confidence, courage, and dignity have been drained away, and they dare not act or speak out or take initiative. My brothers

and sisters, the moment is ripe, the masses are already stirring, awakened by the revolution, and their minds are gradually opening to new thoughts and actions. A militant minority, however, at times pushes the process too fast and take actions without fully understanding the consequences, while the more quiet hardworking unseen and unheard majority have not yet developed the courage to check the excesses of the few.

On the other hand, those who have had more opportunities to learn too often show a deep seated mental arrogance, a distorted intellectual dictatorship, too quick to call others reactionaries. They regard themselves as the enlightened ones and those who know and who will bestow the fruits of their wisdom upon their less fortunate brothers and sisters. They are quick to mark those who do not accept their theories without question with a stigma of reaction. They call the very people with whom they have to function enemies, if they do not share all their views. Intellectuals are very much, no doubt, needed, and we have to give them the credit they deserve. They do know quite a bit, but can they compete with any illiterate farmer, mason, or fishermen when it comes to practical experience in the mechanics of achieving the objectives of production of our most essential commodities for survival? And that is what we are dealing with in this revolution. If they are criticized, they take it as an insult and challenge and become defensive and close their minds. Suggestions are seen as hidden threats, and therefore, cannot be openly accepted as contributions to the common pool, but must be examined with suspicion. It might be useful as well to keep in mind as a guiding principle that the merits of an intellectual lies not in what he thinks, but in the relationship between what he thinks and what he does. And this brings me to another important issue, that of education.

When we talks about schools, we talks about fees, the role of boarding schools, materials, and so on, but we have not engaged in enough debate about the nature of education. We find ourselves preoccupied with getting the children physically into the classroom with the roof over their heads, desks to sit at, and a piece of chalk in the teacher's hand. And yet we have not examined the purpose of all this. What are we educating children and students for? That is a national question, long overdue, and here again of particular concern to many people is the question of the universities. When are they going to reopen? The answer to this question is not so simple, and can only be resolved after we have dealt with another question. Why after all were they closed down? The most important question, however, is what are our university's for and how do we reshape them to fulfill our needs, the national needs. I believe there is nobody in this country who denies the need for universities and who thus wants to frustrate parents and students for no good reason. But we must ensure that when we train university students they will work for the benefit of the people of this country and in this respect, it is encouraging that the good number of students, lecturers, and other concerned people have already initiated proposals for the reshaping of higher education. We would at this point invite others with contributions to bring them to the attention of the secretary of education.

As I said earlier, we still have the need to consider, in all seriousness and humility, our faults and shortcomings. Let us go back and look at some of these in more detail. We have two major types of faults. There are several, but let me pick on those of action and those of inaction.

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There have been many calls for action, but constructive action must follow reflection. Impatience and unconsidered action, however commendable the enthusiasm which motivates, can sometimes create more problems than it is intended to solve. For example, someone is playing kalabule [trade malpractices] with the supply of oil in a district. Some cadres learn of this, seize the oil, and arrest the man or women. So far so good. But the oil remains locked up whilst investigations drag on. What does this lead to? It immediately leads to a shortage. What does that lead to? It leads to an increase in price because of the shortage. And what does this lead to? It leads to tension, and what will tension foment? And, therefore, what is the objective of the whole exercise? If it is to see to the fair distribution of available goods, that exercise is being forgotten.

Some time ago, for instance, in an effort to see that more fish gets to the general public at fair prices, the allocation of fish to employees of the State Fishing Corporation had to be revised. Ships at sea were radioed to return to port so that their crews could also discuss the matter. As a result of this, fishing time was lost and, therefore, negating the purpose of the exercise. And it led to scarcity, and, therefore, leading to higher prices and again unnecessary tension. I am trying to point out some of the actions or reactions that lead to consequences that seem to be beyond our understanding or projection, because we seem to lack the mental faculties to be able to analyze the consequences of some of our actions or reactions.

Let me cite another example: Where an enthusiastic PDC [People's Defense Committee] man mounts a road block and stops the government vehicle suspected of breaking regulations, this is good. It is meant to ensure that government business goes on efficiently, but a matter which could have been resolved in a couple of hours extends into 3 days during which the vehicle is not available for work and in the name of the revolution, the revolution is held back.

Fellow countrymen, the faults of inaction are even more common. How often are programs which are meant to benefit the people delayed because somebody somewhere has not done his part of the job? When interim salary adjustments were made for public servants a while back, there was a cry from the workers of parastatal organizations for similar adjustments. But they could not get them immediately because these organizations had been asked for details of their salary structures as much as 6 months before and they had not provided them.

The decentralization program, a vital component of our restructuring of the economy, is delayed precisely because data needed for some of the districts was not provided promptly. Not so long ago, the deputy secretary of agriculture had to complain of the failure of some regions to provide the basic statistics needed for effective agricultural development.

It is time, my fellow countrymen, for negligence to be regarded as a crime, and to be punished as the law demands. Equally, the worker who idles for the whole of the working day and still expects his pay commits a crime against the state. We have, as you are no doubt aware, embarked upon a monitoring exercise from the lowest to the highest levels of national affairs. The responsibility of any lapse, any lack of urgency, and any omission of duty will be traced to the individual concerned, and he or she will have to face the consequences. The people who sabotage our progress, whether deliberately or unconsciously, cannot be allowed to hide behind faceless bureaucracies and organizations any longer. They will have to answer for their negligence.

Another shortcoming is the lack of confidence and initiative to undertake constructive action. This is a legacy of domination and oppression, upon question [as heard] and reliance upon higher authority. But I would have hoped that the message of 31 December of power to the people would have permeated more deeply into our society by now. Despite the gains which have been made, these attitudes still cling stubbornly. Too many people still stand waiting to be told what to do next, waiting for authorization to do the obvious, afraid to act, in case someone higher up disapproves. The whole of our public service, including our overseas missions, must eradicate the sad picture of wastage, inertia, and marking time, and must wake up to the urgencies of our nation's plight. We need what was called in the preamble to the PNDC policy guidelines a revolutionary transformation of the existing institutions of the ministries to respond readily to the call of the people.

As part of the necessary reorientation within the public services, some pesonnel will be posted to the districts to assist in the government's decentralization and mobilization program. They will be particularly needed to set up planning units at district and regional levels, and will be required to ensure that the planning is just not on paper, but is actually put into practical effect.

Some of our diplomatic personnel will have the opportunity of putting their international experience at the service of their own people. And let me warn that the government will no longer brook any hesitation or prevarications whatsoever in the implementation of these plans. Every public institution must now provide the justification for itself in the work output per day of employees. And those heading institutions must make it their responsibility to demand the maximum output of all workers.

We have cultivated too much idleness in our public service. Management and workers are being charged with the responsibility of creating monitoring systems in their various organizations to check the number of effective hours put in during each day's work. Going to work must not just be a boring chore to provide ourselves with a better life. All workers have this revolutionary responsibility to change their attitude to work, recognizing, of course, that we are working not for some personal or impersonal aban [government] but for ourselves and our nation.

Countrymen, the concept of decentralization and the establishment of the NDC [National Defense Committee] structure to political mobilization at all levels seems to have given some people a mistaken impression of what it is designed to serve. I want to make it absolutely clear that without central authority, only confusion and frustration will result from our efforts at national recovery. Already, the concept of decentralization and the establishment of the NDC structures for political mobilization at all levels have given some people the mistaken notion that we have parallel structures of government. As you all know, we have traveled this road before and the lessons should have been learned by all of us. Those who still have not done so had better do so quickly, for we will no longer countenance, even for a brief moment, a situation where petty power brokers exercise authority without responsibility while others at the helm of affairs brace the storm and risk their very lives correcting mistakes committed by these opportunists. And we must not get into the way of thinking that defense committee meetings, rallies, attendance at symposia and leadership courses, and other revolutionary activities necessary for the conscientization and mobilization of the people are substitutes for productive work. No, they are not. If we leave such work undone in order to get involved in these political activities, then we are simply playing at revolution. Productive work and political involvement must go hand in hand.

Fellow countrymen, production and efficiency must be our watchwords. Populace nonsense must give way to popular or unpopular sense. Let me repeat, popular nonsense must give way to scientific sense, whether it is popular or not. Many of us have spent too much time worrying about who owns what. But there can be no ownership without production first. The only resources which do not have to be produced are those given to us by nature, and these must be used for the benefit of all the people of today and tomorrow. Everything else must be produced, and until we all fully recognize and act upon this fact, we shall be deceiving ourselves with empty theories.

The government of the PNDC, having restored the nation's financial credibility, has received substantial loans. But these loans only serve as the means to give us the tools and the equipment to produce, not to produce enough to get along from day to day but to produce enough to pay off the loans and lift ourselves out of the state of dependency. Private institutions and companies in this country must realize their responsibilities for the overall performance of the economy.

It must at this point be admitted that the individual profit motive has led privately owned institutions to be more careful in the use and maintenance of profit. Employees of public institution have much to learn from this. But they have often contributed to the decline of the public services by their encouragement of public servants to corrupt and nation-wrecking practices. They must realize that thinking only of what they can get for themselves privately may work in a very short run, but systematically, undermines the whole economy. Whatever wealth they expect to obtain must be produced and continue to be produced within the total scheme of our society and economy if they are to receive their share.

I ask you all to consider carefully the measures needed to place this country on the path toward social justice. The actions of 4 June were popular, but they were emergency actions to prevent a further decline in the nation's economic and moral conditions. But today, we are now concerned with the actions needed to move forward and the prescriptions for sustained progress are not going to be easy. And anyone who will not admit the necessity of these

measures clearly shows himself to be ignorant of basic economic realities, realities which are valid whatever kind of government might be administering this nation.

I hope that you will recognize that the measures being taken by the government of the PNDC are meant to ensure that the right things are done. The pursuit of the truth might take us on a steep and stony road, but scientific truth remains our goal. In the meantime, there is the need for continuing vigilance.

Some individuals who may not appear at first sight or by mere words to be revolutionary may in fact be contributing more to the progress of the revolution than our slogan shouters. So our revolution must become more discriminating in identifying who are real patriots and who are the ones who are damaging the process. And when we recognize negative elements, we must then be resolute in dealing with them. We have tried to be tolerant to known opponents of the revolution, but the events of 19 June show us that this is no time for suicidal generosity. Much as we are determined to build new structures to ensure healthier human relationships, we know that solid foundations must be laid and much painstaking work is needed.

But here again, the problems of dishonesty are still with us and it would be naive to suppose that they will ever be totally eradicated. Human nature will continue to produce misfits, whose greed, selfishness, or violence overcome their conscience. And as long as any form of social injustice remains, the deprived who have nothing will be tempted to take from those who have. But how shall we deal with these people?

At the moment, our prisons, as you all know, are overcrowded and unhealthy, packed with victims of an old economic philosophy from which we are attempting to depart. The recent death rate of prisoners in some prisons has been shocking and (?shameful) to all of us and we, therefore, have to do something without delay. Where offenders are victims of the old social system, what they need is productive rehabilitation. For this reason, the PNDC has established a prisons service council to implement a new policy which will reflect the revolutionary process. What is the sense in imprisoning a man for stealing corn and then buying corn to feed him in prison? Minor offenders can be put to work under mobilization agencies and our attitude toward convicted offenders needs to change, recognizing that many of them need our help rather than our condemnation. And this help cannot be given in congested and filthy cells.

The new prisons council will set in motion a process to ensure that a sentence of imprisonment ceases to be a sentence of humiliation, misery, and suffering and instead becomes a period of human and humane reconstruction for a new life. But when stern justice has to be done, we shall not shirk our duty regardless of personal or blood ties. We have shown our commitment to real justice, and we have also shown clemency where possible. In that same spirit, we have decided, therefore, to give an opportunity to those Ghanaians who left this country as way of escaping decisions of the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council]. Some have claimed that they have left because they did not feel they would be treated fairly. We are, therefore, inviting debates on whether such persons, including even those convicted by the AFRC special courts, should be given an opportunity to vindicate themselves. The National Investigations Committee has been granted the authority to consider whatever suitable suggestions they may make of reparations to wrong or damage they did to this country. This formal, practical, and sincere recognition of the harm they have done could then be a basis for considering whether to grant them an amnesty so they may return to contribute to the development of this nation.

A similar consideration can be made to AFRC prisoners in our prisons as part of the effort to restructure our prisons system. It is costly and unproductive for the state to maintain them in prison. And it deprives the prisoners of the opportunity to put their abilities at the service of the country. We shall, therefore, reexamine their cases with care and see how a more constructive way of harmonizing punishment with rehabilitation would be evolved so that we can escape from the dehumanizing spectacle that we see in our prisons today and, therefore, create better responsible citizens of our unfortunate brothers and sisters who are condemned to the prisons.

Countrymen, we must open a new chapter on the story of our struggle. No government in this country has ever taken on and absorbed as many insults, vicious lies, and deliberate sabotage as we have done. It is easy to destroy good people in this country because too many of us who ought to know better seem to enjoy character assassination. Such middle minds do even better than Radio Ghana in spreading their false news. This is the one sad national disgrace of this noble country.

Countrymen, whatever this revolution may mean to each and everyone of you, there is one thing I must make very clear. We are not here to defend criminals and economic saboteurs under the power to the people slogan. We are here to defend people who are disciplined, strict, intelligent, and efficient — whether we like their faces, whether we like them or not, whether we share common political views or not. We are not going to call men and women of this country reactionaries simply because we cannot meet their mental and physical level of discipline.

Countrymen, it requires a great deal of courage to come to terms with our strengths and our weaknesses, but that is the only genuine and true platform, the only platform at which we can take up our duty as human beings, the point at which we can give the best reflection of God.

Thank you very much and good night.

LIBERIA

Doe Addresses Nation on Visit to Israel

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[Statement to the nation by Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia on 26 August 1983 following his return from Israel — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Vice Head of State and Co-Chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], Mr Speaker, Mr Secretary General and members of the PRC, Mr Chairman and members

of the Cabinet, Mr Chief of Staff and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Mr Chairman and members of the special military tribunals, Mr Chairman and members of the National Constitution Advisory Assembly, managing directors of the public corporations, and heads of autonomous agencies of government, Mr Doyen and members of the diplomatic corps, prelates and members of the clergy, members of the business community, my fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

It is always a pleasant experience to return home and to receive a very warm and spontaneous welcome such as that which you have planned and executed in our behalf. Our happiness on this occasion is (?defined) by the spirit of peace and tranquility that prevailed throughout the nation during our absence. We must, therefore, express our heartfelt appreciation for the vice head of state and members of the council, officials of government, and all citizens and friends residing in our borders for the excellent spirit of cooperation and commitment to stability which they have always demonstrated.

My fellow citizens, as the oldest independent African nation, Liberia has felt its historical imperative to assume a certain responsibility in championing the cause of freedom and independence for Africans and oppressed peoples everywhere, whether at the League of Nations, in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, or the OAU. Those who do not have soft memories will recall the sacrificial contributions Liberia has made to the independence struggle in north Africa, in west Africa, in east Africa, in central Africa, and in southern Africa in the wake of nationalism and throughout the colonial world following World War II — in Asia during the Korean war and the Angolan incident, etc. Indeed, our hosting of the meeting of leaders of Liberia, Ghana, and Guinea in 1959 in Saniquelle and the Monrovia conference of representatives of independent African states in 1961 respectively planted the seed for the establishment of the OAU. These initiatives bear testimony to Liberia's historical role in the helping to shape the destiny of many African nations which enjoy freedom and independence today. [applause]

In all these undertakings, we have often preferred to go about our business quietly and effectively instead of engaging in empty, heroic, and loud prppaganda. Additionally, we have not always taken decisions purely on the basis of the pursuit of our national interest. Rather, we have tried to balance the national interest against the demands of those principles and ideals in which we believe [words indistinct] the people and which constitute the foundation of our existence.

Throughout our national existence we have survived countless odds, done not through material wealth or physical strength, but through the spiritual will and moral courage of our people. In keeping with our tradition of taking decisions based on princples, the Government of Liberia decided earlier this month to resume diplomatic relations with the State of Israel on ambassadorial level. We, consequently, accepted the invitation extended us by the president and the prime minister of that country to pay a state visit there from August 22 to August 26, 1983. We, therefore, left Monrovia on the morning of August 22 aboard a special flight that took us on a 10 and 1/2-hour journey across the continent and into the Middle East.

During our 5-day stay in that country, we held very extensive and rewarding discussions with the president, the prime minister, and several officials of the Israeli Government on the Middle East situation, on peace in that region, and on matters of bilateral concern for our two countries and peoples. We were also given the opportunity to address the United Jewish Appeal chairman's seminar which was convening in Jerusalem at the time of our visit. We used that occasion to extend an invitation from the Jewish Appeal chairman to join hands with us and participate fully in our national reconstruction program. During our visit, we were also taken on a tour of Israel and Israeli aircraft and military industries, and members of our delegation visited and inspected agricultural projects. We were emotionally moved when we visited the monument in memory of the those 6 million Jews who fell victim to Hitler in the Second World War. [applause] Another moving occasion during our visit was the tour of Bethlehem including the birthplace of Jesus, one of the most memorable places in Christendom.

Mr Vice head of state, ladies and gentlemen: We have returned home today feeling satisfied that our mission has been very successful. [applause] We departed Monrovia for Israel bearing a message of peace and good will from the people of Liberia to the people of that country — toward the search for a comprehensive peace settlement of the Middle East problem. We also (?renewed) our position to the Israeli Government as follows:that all states in the region, Jewish or Arab, have a right to live freely in secure and internationally recognized boundaries with the fullest respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity; that the terms and conditions of UN Resolution 242 and 338 should be fully implemented in keeping with the spirit of the Camp David accords; and that the God-given rights of the Palestinians must be recognized, including their rights to a state of their own. We, however, understand as a first step, the need for the implementation of the Camp David accords which have a basis in Resolutions 242 and 338.

On the situation in southern Africa, we spoke of the need for the elimination of the system of apartheid in South Africa and expressed our concern over the continued control by the racist Pretoria regime over the Namibian people. We urged all freedom-loving people everywhere to lend their support to the elimination of apartheid and to speed up the process of Namibian independence on the basis of UN Resolution 435. In this connection, we were very pleased by the Israeli Government's categoric rejection of the system of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination.

On the bilateral level, we held very meaningful discussions with the leaders and officials of the Israeli Government, as well as representatives of major companies in that country on wide-ranging areas of cooperation. These included economic development, defense, national security, road construction, housing, agriculture, communications, shipping, air transport, marketing, manpower development, and banking. Our talks were summed up in a joint communique issued on the last day of our visit, which contained a firm commitment by the Israeli Government to assist Liberia in the abovementioned areas of cooperation. [applause]

As an indication of the strong desire of that government to proceed with the implementation of decisions reached, a team of

Israeli technicians traveled with us on our special flight to put into operation our Boeing 707 aircraft. [applause] The Israeli national airline has also agreed to provide Liberia, free of charge, with two additional Boeing 707 aircraft, [applause] and also to participate in the management of Air Liberia and the maintenance of its facilities. [applause] This is designed to help extend the operations of the airline domestically and internationally. [applause]

Additionally, Israel will assist Liberia to reactivate the Agrimeco Company. [applause] A team of agricultural experts from that country will visit us in October to conduct a study for this purpose, as well as for other agricultural projects. In response to the strong priority which we place on construction and the maintenance of our road work, the Government of Israel has agreed to encourage major Israeli construction companies to participate and to assist us in acquiring the needed heavy equipment and international financing for these projects. [applause] At the same time, Israel will send a medical expert to undertake studies for the reactivation of the Center for the Protection of Blindness as well as the reopening of the eye clinic in Monrovia. [applause] Also, a major Israeli shipping company has agreed to send experts to Monrovia shortly with the view of assisting in the setting up of the Liberian shipping lines similar to Lonstat that existed in 1968 and early 1970. [applause]

In the area of banking, I am pleased to note that the governor of the Bank of Israel has invited the governor of the National Bank of Liberia to visit Israel in October to quickly devise means of cooperation between the two institutions, [applause] as well as between private banks in the two countries. It is worthy to note that Israel has also agreed to help encourage economic and financial groups from the Third World countries to invest in Liberia. To ensure the rapid implementation of these decisions, teams of Israeli technicians will be coming to Liberia soon to work with the ministries and agencies of government.

In view of the need to quickly follow up on the joint communique and to expedite the decisions reached, I have decided rapidly to set up the following Cabinet committee to begin work without procrastination: [applause] minister of foreign affairs, chairman; minister of state for presidential affairs, co-chairman; minister of defense, member; minister of finance, member; minister of agriculture, member; minister of public works, member; minister of information, member; minister of rural development member; minister of national security, member; minister of planning and economic affairs, member; minister of health and social welfare, member; the Army chief of staff, member; the governor of the national bank, member; the chairman of the national investment commission, member.

As a manifestation of the their desire to add meaning and content to our (?restarted) relationship, the Government of Israel [words indistinct] and accepted the name of their new ambassador Gavri'el who came with us on our plane as our new ambassador to Liberia. [applause] Consequently, we thought it necessary to reciprocate and, therefore, we nominated Major Samuel D. Pearson as our new ambassador designate to Israel. He has accordingly been accepted by that government.

My fellow citizens, the great success of our visit to Israel convinces us of the soundness of our policy to strengthen our ties with those nations whose economic system and ideology are similar to ours and to explore new avenues in extending friendship. The warmness of the reception accorded us and the deepest of sentiment which Israelis express for Liberians in general reflect the new-found elements which bind our two nations and peoples to transcending those differences, eliminating some principal disagreements (?winds) of the politics. We are certain that our renewed friendship will work to the mutual benefit of our two peoples and will prove lasting, especially as Israel becomes involved meaningfully and effectively in our national reconstruction efforts.

Finally, I should like to commend all of the members of my delegation and the pilots and the crew of our aircraft for their constructive role ensuring the success about it. Mr Co-Chairman, members of the Cabinet, I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to kindly drink with me to Liberia-Israel relationship and to the greatest cooperation between our two countries and peoples. [applause]

NIGERIA

Fedeco Releases Further Election Results

AB291300 Lagos NAN in English 1230 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug 29 (NAN) — More results of last Saturday's election into the House of Representatives have been released by Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission]. In Sokoto State, the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] has so far won 29 out of the 37 House of Representatives' seats in the state, according to results released by the state branch of Fedeco yesterday. Out of the elected NPN candidates, 9 were returned unopposed while 5 incumbents, including Alhaji Ibrahim Sudan (Achida/Wurno), Alhaji Umaru Aliu (Burbawa/Kware) and Alhaji Muhammadu Maiturare (Yabo constitutency) were re-elected.

Others re-elected include Alhaji Aliyu Rabah for Gandi/Rabah constituency and Alhaji Umaru Garu, (Goronyo). The former political adviser to Governor Garba Nadama, Alhaji Muhammed Jekada, was elected in the Anka constituency with 131,290 of the total votes cast against 679 for Alhaji Sule Anka (NPP) [Nigerian People's Party] and 274 votes received by the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] candidate, Mr. Sani Majidadi. A total of 80 candidates from all the political parties except NAP [Nigeria Advance Party] vied for the 37 legislative seats in the state.

In Niger, the former chairman of the state branch of the Nigerian Labour Congress, Malam Babangida Aliyu, (NPN), won the Minna south federal constituency with 35,156 of the votes cast. The NPP candidate, Alhaji Yusuf Paiko, scored 19,719 votes to come second while Alhaji Lawal Tela of the PRP [People's Redemption Party] polled 1619 votes. Alhaji Muhammadu (UPN) had 417 votes, while the GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party] and NAP did not field any candidates.

In Bauchi Alhaji Aliyu Balarabe of the NPN was re-elected for the Bauchi central federal constituency by scoring 130,712 of the

total votes cast. Alhaji Danladi Mohammed (PRP) came second with 10,749 votes while the NPP candidate, Alhaji Adamu Haruna, polled 4,656 votes. Alhaji Mohammed Gimba of the UPN scored 2,110 while the GNPP and NAP pulled 1,673 and 1,499 votes respectively.

In Dass Tafawa Balewa constituency, the NPN candidate, Alhaji Jibrin Wali, won with 137,410 votes, Alhaji Irmiya Hassan of NPP came second with 4,474 votes, Mr. John Gotani Boi of PRP polled 1,010 votes while Alhaji Abdulkadir Bangana of UPN scored 651 votes. The GNPP candidate, Malam Sule Mohammed received 474 votes while NAP which fielded no candidate scored 340 votes.

In Ganjuwa, the NPN candidate Ali Kafin Madaki won with 43,408 votes, Alhaji Salihu Adamu of NPP came second with 4,080 votes, Malam Abdulhamid Tela of PRP polled 1,092 votes, Malam Shehu Yakubu Ganjuwa of UPN received 659 votes while Mallam Shehu Adamu of GNPP scored 362 votes and Malam Aliyu Adamu of NAP polled 336 votes.

In Katagum west, Alhaji Mohammed Gadau Sshamaki of NPN won with 66,503 votes, while Alhaji Mohammed Mazai of PRP came second with 3,055 votes, the NPP and NAP and UPN which fielded no candidates scored 424,124 and 95 votes respectively while Mallam Isyaku Katagum of GNPP polled 138 votes.

In Gamawa federal constituency, the NPN candidate, Alhaji Abdulkadir Dahuwa Yahaya won with 159,444 votes, the PRP candidate, Umaru Maibaba Gamawa, polled 435 votes while NPP and NAP which fielded no candidate scored 270 and 157 votes respectively. The GNPP candidate, Mallam Garba Gamawa, scored 178 votes and [name indistinct] UPN polled 158 votes.

In Alkaleri, the NPN candidate, Malam Haruna Abubakar Dewu, won with 131,383 votes, Malam Yunusa Alhaji Abdullahi of the NPP polled 1,180 votes and Abdullahi Mansur of PRP received 854 votes. The UPN and NAP which fielded no candidates scored 600 and 408 votes respectively while Mallam Sambo Gwaram of GNPP scored 551 votes.

In Jamaare/Disina constituency, Alhaji Hassan Mohammed won with 79,302 votes while the PRP, NPP, GNPP and NAP which fielded no candidates scored 218, 117, 64 and 57 votes respectively and Alhaji Umaru Mohammed of UPN polled 84 votes.

In Katagum east, Alhaji Kalanha Aliyu (NPN) was re-elected with 115,674 votes, while PRP which fielded no candidate polled 1,269 votes and Sale Suleiman of UPN received 1,035 votes. The NPP which fielded no candidate scored 797 votes, while the GNPP candidate Mohammed Maikwado scored 249 votes and Sabayyo of NAP polled 243 votes.

In Calabar federal constituency, Mrs. Syylvia Anayando Bakari (NPN) polled 45,984 of the total votes cast to emerge the winner. Dr. Emmanuel Peters (UPN) came second with 3,100, Mr. Luke Eka (NPP) got 672 while Mr. Francis Etim of the GNPP polled 255 votes. The NAP and PRP which fielded no candidates received 205 and 92 votes respectively.

In Obubra one constituency, Mr. Cornelius Agbor of the NPN emerged the winner with 37,435 votes, Mr. Ebonny Okpa (UPN) came second with 7,122 votes, Mr. Marx Erim (NPP) scored 1,081 while Mr. Okpe Etagba (GNPP) polled 1,441. NAP and PRP, which fielded no candidates, received 212 and 192 votes respectively.

In Obubra two constituency, the incumbent, Lekam Okoi (NPN) polled 151,719 votes to emerge the winner while Mr. Fidelis Elegu (NAP) came second with 2,734 votes. Mr. Augustine Okoi-Ubi (NPP) polled 593 votes, Mrs. Clara Isu-essien (UPN) got 498 votes, while the PRP and GNPP which fielded no candidates polled 152 votes respectively.

In Rivers, the NPN won all the five seats declared yesterday. Mr. Alwell Boyle won the Port Harcourt federal constituency II seat polling 39,920 votes against 11,178 votes received by Mr. Moore Chinda of the NPP. The Port Harcourt federal constituency II seat went to Mr. Ovunda Nsirim who polled 30,855 votes, Chief G.B. Wodi of the NPP got 14,084 votes while Mr. Fidelis Wali, UPN and Mr. Nwennenda Ordu, PRP received 260 and 194 votes respectively.

In the Ikwerre-Etche one constituency Mr. Isiah Elechi won with 119,657 votes while Dr. Samuel Wekhe, NPP came second with 14,350 votes. Chief Sammuel Nwogy polled 66,993 votes to come first in the Ikwerre-Etche two constituency followed by Mr. Lawrence Ottale, UPN, with 970 votes, Dr. Eze Nwala, NPP, 881 votes, and Mr. Nkwakwola Nnamdi, NAP, 297 votes.

In Bonny federal constituency, Mr. Amamina Deresoma was elected with 339,819 votes followed by Mr. Jamabo Aturu Dibo, UPN, with 5,922 votes. Chief Geoffrey Bome, NPP, got 1,552 votes while the NAP, GNPP and PRP which fielded no candidates polled 611, 291 and 229 votes respectively.

Results received from Benin showed that the NPN candidate for Burutu federal constituency, Chief Victor Isiayei has been elected with 62,769 votes. Chief Emmanuel Akemotubo, (UPN) scored 20,244 while Mr. Daniel Erenekeme (NPP) received 194 votes. The GNPP, PRP and NAP which did not field any candidates scored 96,061 and 352 votes respectively.

In Ethiope north federal constituency, Dr. Ebiuwhe Joseph Sowho (NPN) won with 96,839 votes while Chief Stephen Obuko-Hwo (UPN) scored 23,511 votes. Chief Amos Emanovwe (NPP) received 21,066 votes, Mr. Joseph Okagbare (PRP), 314 votes, Mr. Gabriel Anugheri (NAP) 433 votes and GNPP polled 388 votes.

In Isoko federal constituency, Dr. Obaro Aso (NPN) scored 189,003 votes, Chief Francis Ovie Toje (UPN) 93,611 Mr. Israel Oghenekome Oniobo (NPP) 1,837 votes. The GNPP, PRP and NAP which did not field any candidates scored 556, 383 and 918 votes respectively.

In Ughelli federal constituency, Chief James Leleji Emekpe, (NPN) scored 115,678 votes, Chief Akoforo Dafiaghor (UPN) 5,858 votes, Mr. Omoteri Akpedeye (PRP) 331 votes, retired Major Alfred Obada Ekuerhare (NAP), 1,435 votes. NPP and GNPP did not field any candidates but scored 1,186 and 367

votes respectively. The NPN has won in all the four federal constituencies where results were released in Benue. Mr. Jimi Sokpo, (NPN) won in the Gboko east constituency with 27,249 votes, Kiziro Ihyongo (NPP) polled 2,065 votes, Mr. Gabriel Nyor (UPN) received 536 votes while the GNPP and PRP got 103 votes respectively and NAP did not field any candidate. In the Gboko west constituency, Mr. Simon Tarka, (NPN) polled 29,913 votes, Mr. A Tighir Shagry of the NPP came second with 4,584 votes, the UPN and the GNPP polled 641 and 189 votes respectively while the NAP and PRP which fielded no candidates polled 154 and 72 votes respectively.

Rev. Joe Ichull (NPN) won in the Kwande west constituency with 34,265 votes, Mr. Peter Aganyyi of the NPP came second with 1,867 votes, Mr. Kundu Suen, (UPN) had 1,291 votes the other three parties did not field any candidates. In the Okpokwu east constituency, Mr. Emmanuel Oketa, (NPN) scored 9,428 votes to beat incumbent Mr. David Attah (NPP) who scored 6,428 votes, Mr. Lawrence Ogenyi (GNPP) received 395 votes, John Igboke of the UPN polled 336 votes while NAP and PRP which did not field any candidates received 265 and 181 votes respectively.

In Anambra, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke (NPP), lost in the Nnewi federal constituency. He was defeated by a Lagos-based legal practitioner, Mr. Chukwuemeka Ezetendu (NPN) who polled 31,419 to 31,293 votes. Mrs. Justina Eze, (NPP) was defeated by Mr. Michael Ajogu of the NPN by 17,912 to 14,148 votes in the Uzo-Uwani constituency.

In Ishielu east, the NPP incumbent Mr. Nwegede Nwangbo lost to Mr. Ali Agala (NPN) by 11,008 votes to 21,013. In Igboetiti, Mr. Aka Ogbobe (NPN) lost to Chief Ajima Nwodo of the NPP while Chief C.O.B. Oeche defeated Mr. Joseph Okoli (NPP) 69,121 votes to 13,323 in Ezeagu constituency. In Nkanu constituency, no incumbent Mr. Eddy Nweke defeated Mr. Stephen Onu of the NPN by 34,179 votes to 18,555, while Mr. F.S. Noukwe (NPP) beat Mr. N.I. Udeze (NPN) by 29,065 votes to 15,00& votes in Ihiala constituency.

Chief John Emeka (NPN) beat Mr. Edmund Igwa (NPP) by 24,020 to 8,622 votes while in Udi constituency, Mr. Mike Ogwu (NPN) defeated Mr. Augustine Eze of the NPP by 41,565 votes to 9,473. In Ishielu west, NPN incumbent, Mr. Jacob Ugota, polled 8,802 votes to beat Stephen Ali (NPP) who scored 7,377 votes, while in Ezza, incumbent Mr. Innocent Chima (NPN) beat Mr. Simon Anyyigor of the NPP by 19,940 votes. In Abakaliki north west, Mr. A.B. Nwels (NPN) beat Mr. Alex Nwoba (NPP) by 14,368 to 10,949 votes, while in Abakaliki east central Mr. A.C. Ibogu (NPN) polled 13,358 votes to beat Mr. J. Ugo (NPP) who received 12,875 votes.

In Kwara, the Fedeco yesterday cancelled the results of two polling centres at Alabe in Oke-Ode federal constituency, thereby invalidating the votes recorded there. Addressing newsmen, the chief federal electoral officer in the state, Alhaji Fnian Kadir said that the results in the two centres were cancelled because [word indistinct] there were tampered with. He said that there would be no re-election in the two centres because, according to him, it would have no effect on the total result. Mr. Raimi Ajao (UPN) won in the constituency with 50,078 votes, Mr. Bamidele Lawal (NPN) polled 28,136, Mr. Raimi Aweda (GNPP) scored 225 votes and the NAP ad PRP which fielded no candidates polled 324 and 179 votes respectively.

In Oyi, Mr. J.A. Anjorin (UPN) won with 94,610 votes, Mr. S.O. Ologe (NPN) came second with 11,272 votes, Mr. J.A. Motayo (NPP) polled 7,058 votes while Mr. T.A. Mulero (GNPP) polled 791 votes, the NAP and the PRP did not field candidates. In Lafiagi, Alhaji Alhassan Kadi (NPN) won with 30,021 votes, Alhaji Saidu Lafiagi (NPP) 9,684, Malam Muhammadu Saaba (UPN) 8,747 and Mr. David Legbo (GNPP) 559.

In Borgu, Alhaji Ibrahim Aliyyu (NPN) was elected with 38,807 votes and Mr. S.S. Makoshi (UPN) polled 11,040 votes while other parties did not field any candidates. In Kogi, Alhaji Yahaya Abbass (NPN) won with 32,537 votes and Alhaji Muhammed Baba (NPP) scored 19,101 votes while the UPN and other parties did not field any candidate.

ANGOLA

UNITA Leader Savimbi Issues Statement to Nation

MB250827 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 24 Aug 83

["Statement to the nation" by UNITA President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola Jonas Malheiro Savimbi; place and date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Compatriots and comrades in arms:

We have not communicated for a long time now, since December 1982, because our first concern was to assess our activities during the time of resistance and carefully plan the future of our struggle. For 7 years now we have been fighting against our country's occupationist forces — the Russians, the Cubans, and the East Germans, who were called in despair by the MPLA chieftains. They are 7 years which have borne fruit which can be seen today. We created confidence in our ability to resist. We created confidence in our ability to organize. We created confidence in our ability to fight. Today, more than ever before, we believe in our final victory.

We have always followed principles which in other lands, in other countries, and in other conditions bore results when a small and weak country was invaded by a big power that is better organized. Accordingly, the steps have always been to win the people's support by treating them well, even in difficult conditions. The Cubans know that, during their liberation struggle against Batista's dictatorship, they had to organize the support of the people in the Sierra Maestra Mountains, and it was only with the support of the people that they were able to take power. Likewise, the Cubans have not forgotten that in Bolivia Che Guevara lacked the people's support and ended by being defeated.

During these 7 years we have been able to organize the people. We have been able to receive information, food, and help to transport our supplies from the people, a fact which is very clear now and does not need to be substantiated. The people's support is on the side of UNITA. It is always important to gain time so that the weak forces can become strong forces and the strong forces, weak. For 7 years we saw that the MPLA with its arrogance and the Cubans with tanks and MIGs were a powerful and dreadful force, but after 7 years we have gained time and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, today are an indisputable force able to carry out their objectives.

It is important to control more land. It is important to control more land so that we can carry out maneuvers in areas not yet tactically occupied by the enemy. Then, from the countryside and the villages, we can surround the towns and thus limit the action of the foreign forces, the forces of occupation, to protecting the towns, leaving in the hands of the national resistance all the countryside, all the villages, and all the food. As a matter of fact, we have been slowly fulfilling all the principles which have been victorious in other places, enabling weak peoples to shake off more powerful foreign domination. All this has been done in 7 years of resistance.

At this moment, what is our country's situation? The provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huila, Moxico, Bie, Huambo, Benguela, Lunda — because we in UNITA do not accept the existence of two Lundas, only one Lunda — Malanje, Cuanza Sul, Cuanza Norte — all these provinces are under an unforgiving fire. The FALA are advancing ceaselessly toward Uige, Luanda, Zaire, and Mocamedes, and we have plans to reach Cabinda. We have on several occasions hit targets that are military objectives: bridges, roads, the electricity system, railways, all economic infrastructure, dams, the concentration camps where the MPLA and Cubans torture our people, as well as the most reactionary leaders of the MPLA, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], and the Angolan Womens Organization [OMA]. The people must not be so naive as to use the roads and railways and to live in places where there are economic complexes or dams, because the FALA forces are certainly bound to attack such placus. Our goal is not to kill the people, but to free them. However, we can only do this by destroying the enemy's infrastructure which enables him to fight and to frighten and torture our people.

What has happened over the last months? Following the destruction of the Lomaum dam, the MPLA chieftains were quick to affirm that the operation had been carried out by bearded mercenaries, because the technique used could not have come from UNITA. That, compatriots, was a very clear admission that the technical and military level of UNITA has risen and that the MPLA can no longer conceive that operations of this nature — operations which require military intelligence, planning, and maneuver — could be done by anybody other than whites. Thus in these communiques we also witnessed the racism of the sons of colonialists.

Alto Catumbela is only 60 km west of Lomaum. Even though the MPLA knew well that there were collaborators from Czechoslovakia present, they did not take wny precautionary measures. We have been informed bq a reliable source that there were also 20 Cuban technicians in Alto Catumbela. When the Cubans realized that the MPLA had no intention to reinforce the Alto Catumbela garrison, the Cubans decided to withdraw their citizens.

We also talked to the Portuguese citizens captured at Alto Catumbela, and they told us that 2 days before our attack, ministers, deputy ministers were at Alto Catumbela to promise the Portuguese and Czechoslovak collaborators that UNITA would never be able to attack Alto Catumbela. Today, the attack is a fact. Some of the captured Czechoslovak citizens have been freed; others remain here with us until that time when the conditions demanded by UNITA are fulfilled.

At Mussende, once again at Mussende, when the Cubans felt that UNITA was approaching, they withdrew their instructors to Quibala. Mussende was attacked, and the FAPLA was left to their fate, which we all know was defeat, death, and captivity. Their operational commander himself was already so demoralized that he no longer believed in the MPLA, and, in collusion with UNITA, he participated in the ruse of sending for helicopters for supposedly wounded FAPLA soldiers. Today, the chief of general staff of the VII MPLA Military Region is found in our midst, supplying us with very useful tactical and strategic

information. A commander is cooperating in the annihilation of his own forces because he is completely demoralized and uncommitted to his former cause.

The Salazar Bridge over the Cuanza River was destroyed almost without any resistance. Other targets include Cangandala, the inlet to Malanje; (Butari), a concentration camp where our compatriots are tortured, which has been attacked twice; (Culonga); (Cumungo); (Kitota); Sautar; Luquembo; (Camachilu); Cacuso; Lussusso; Chila; (Vale do Que); Belo Horizonte; Nharea; Munhango; (Cangonga); Cangambe; the (Camissongo) train, resulting in hundreds of dead and wounded; (Chassinda); (Coondo); Cuima, and many other positions which would be too tedious to mention. Compatriots, all this represents an advance, a resolve, a level of planning that no longer leaves any doubt for even the most radical MPLA and FAPLA men.

Recently, our general offensive climaxed with Cangamba. What happened at Cangamba? The MPLA had seven FAPLA brigades at Cangamba: the 44th, 32d, 13th, 74th, 21st, 16th, and the 1st Motorized Brigade, plus one Cuban brigade, all this, supported by 15 MIG-21's, 10 different helicopters, 5 Antonovs, and 6 (?PC-7) reconnaissance aircraft, 36 aircraft in all. On our side, we had only three brigades supported by heavy artillery. In 11 days of bloody fighting, during which the MPLA and the Cubans thought that the sons of Angola would once again retreat, the MPLA proclaimed their alleged victory, one day before our final assault, telling the world, deceiving our people, and even deceiving the MPLA militants by claiming that UNITA had suffered 1,100 deaths and that on their side they only lost a few dozen. Defense Minister Pedale himself was at Luena and Cangamba, encouraging his men, and he promised them that the MPLA government would do everything, including the impossible, to prevent UNITA from taking Cangamba. In the words of Pedale, the MPLA government would make Cangamba a field of honor, victory, or death.

The following day, 14 August 1983, which we consider to be the year of anti-Cuban campaign, Cangamba eventually began to fall into our hands. There was total stupefaction, panic, statements which were completely contradictory. The MPLA president himself had to hastily say that Cangamba had been razed by South African Impala aircraft. Experts the world over know that the Impala has a range of 250 km and that Cangamba is over 500 km away. Does it mean that the MPLA president has no military knowledge? Or is it that his commanders are lying, more so, because there was no single instance of South African intervention?

Later, on 17 August 1983, it was the turn of the MPLA ambassador in Lisbon, Franca van Dunem, to say that despite the bombing by South African aircraft, the FAPLA still continued to control Cangamba.

Sons of Angola, heroes of this fatherland, perpetuators of the traditions of (Jinga), (Ekwikwi), (Mutuyakivela), (Mwachinyagwa), and (Mandume), why do you let an incompetent group continue to deceive and rule you? In very simple terms, whenever 1,100 enemy soldiers are killed there must be a dozen (?time that number) captured. Where are they? Where are the UNITA soldiers captured by the MPLA at Cangamba? As for us, we have FAPLA prisoners, and we are going to present them to the international press.

My Angolan people, there was no single case of intervention by South Africa; there was ony the serious resolve on the part of the FALA soldiers to show once and for all that this fatherland is ours, that we belong to this fatherland, and we have no other fatherland and we are, therefore, ready to pay the highest price, which is our own lives, for it.

For the second time, when the Cubans realized that UNITA had come with determination to win or die, they preferred to carry out napalm and phosphorous carpet bombing against us while they were withdrawing their Cuban soliders. For the second time, FAPLA soldiers were left to their fate: death or capture. I would ask, I speak to you, the FAPLA, as soliders, and, as the soldiers that you are, you must understand the language of a comrade in arms, despite the fact that we find ourselves in different camps. An ally which abandons you on many occasions in the field of battle so that you may be massacred: What are the intentions of this ally? How much credibility can you soldiers on the ground, you soldiers on the battleground, how much trust can you have in allies who frequently and without hesitation abandon you so that the enemy may make mince-meat of you?

The war causes us to reflect. The complex political situation of our country demands critical analysis and debate among our intellectuals. FAPLA soldiers, why are you fighting? FAPLA soldiers, we know some of you are barefooted. You have no food. You are poorly armed, poorly supported, and in critical situations you are abandoned by your Cuban internationalist allies. I am asking you to go over this in your minds and to ask your senior officers to explain why you are fighting and against whom you are fighting.

Intellectuals who are in the MPLA: After 7 years of pledge after pledge — pledges to liquidate UNITA in 3 months, in 1 year, in 2 years, lies about bearded Portuguese commandos, which show that racism has not yet been abandoned in the colonialist mentality of those leading you — suddenly, as if you wake up one morning, you discover that the government is lying. You discover there are no South African commandos on the battlefront. You discover there are no Portuguese mercenaries on the battlefield. But I believe that you should frequently listen to international radio stations, the Voice of America, the Voice of South Africa, the BBC in Portuguese, the Voice of Germany, France Inter, and Portugal, which bring to you the truth from individuals captured by UNITA: Czechoslovaks, Portuguese, Brazilians, Cubans, Swiss, Frenchmen, Germans, and others who clearly tell you that they have been captured by UNITA in Lomaum, in Alto Catumbela, on the Novo Pedondo-Lobito highway.

Why does your intellectualism ignore the very traits that characterize the intellectual: criticism and debate? Let us all assume, you and us, that a day will come for us to explain to our people what we have done, what the intellectuals over there have done. The intellectuals on our side are explaining the truth about our country.

I would also like to clearly explain our intentions in launching the general offinsive — the first phase — at 2400 on 2 August 1983. We put 10,000 men into action in all theaters of operations. With the coming of the September and October rainy season, we want to increase the number of soldiers taking part in the general offensive. As of the beginning of October, we want the offensive that you have seen so far to be expanded by two or three times because we have a lot of reserve forces. The rainy period in central and northern Angola — from September to April — will be an extrememly hard period because we shall leave no stone unturned.

We intend to relentlessly advance toward Uige, the heartland of the coffee production, to mobilize the people of Uige, to explain the Uige people that our struggle is a just one. The advance on Uige is part of the struggle of the Angolan people for their dignity, for their participation in the affairs of governing their own country, and it will also enable us to destabilize agricultural production, including coffee production, which is still a source, although a small source, of finance for the war which claims the lives of the people, which maims and torutures.

We are determined to enter Luanda Province. We want to go up to Zaire Province as we prepare for a large-scale action with special commandos in Cabinda Province.

There are a few groups, including the MPLA itself, financial groups, which are nursing the illusion that UNITA cannot go up to Cabinda. Our preparation is at an advanced stage and we are going to intervene in Cabinda. What we want is the total liberation of our country, and in the present phase we call for the participation of all the patriots in this significant action.

We want to intesify attacks on towns with our light artillery and the introduction of special commandos. The towns will no longer be invincible fortresses. We will get into them to catch the representatives of the MPLA chieftains and destroy electrical power stations in order to deprive them of water and other necessities.

We want to create a state of total insecurity throughout the country. However, we know very well that all this is not a pleasant task: to destroy in order to build. But we see no other alternative to force the Cubans out of our country and to convince the MPLA to discuss national issues with other Angolans, that is, with us.

What is our policy vis-a-vis the church? We approve of the activities carried out by the church. We encourage the church. We have an active church in the bush. We also approve of the urban activities of the church which the church should courageously carry out in a cautious manner, because of the Angolan Directorate of State Security. The church should clearly distinguish truth from falsehood. It should distinguish friend from enemy, so that we can determine with church members the vital interests of the nation. We approve of the activity of the church.

UNITA does not accept the Jehovah's Witnesses, because Jehovah's Witnesses work to discourage soldiers and to discourage families. This sincere and honest appeal from a man who believes in the activity of the church — the activity that you churchmen carry out very well, activity which consoles the downtrodden, that activity which promises hope — should be heeded by Jehovah's Witnesses. As the Jehovah's Witnesses have never been represented in big numbers in our country by foreigners, here is a word of advice from UNITA: They must go back where they came from.

But the church must listen to the voice of reason. The church must, before everything else, defend the interests of the citizens, of the common man, the poor man, the suffering man, the man who lacks security, and the man who suffers from the sense of insecurity as to what the next day has in store for him.

The church cannot make pacts with criminals, with the foregners who dominate our country. The church must not condone the occupation of Angola by foreign forces, no matter where they come from. The church cannot serve as an advocate of policies of alienation. We know those who work for the people, and with them we have a point of agreement. We also know those who are abroad and are the ambassadors of lies of the MPLA. The people will judge.

We approve the work of the humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, Caritas. But we would once again like to repeat that the roads are secure, that the railways are not secure, and that the communications routes are prime targets of our struggle. Humanitarian organizations should not be misled by the MPLA, because if the MPLA had to tell the truth about the escalation of the UNITA guerrilla war, there would nothing left or very little of it left. That is why they conceal the truth and often we regret the lives of church and humanitarian organization workers which are lost because they are not warned against traveling along UNITA-controlled routes.

When we know that a humanitarian organization is working in a given location and it is not carrying out MPLA political propaganda, when we know that a church is operating at a place where it has been operating without serving as a trojan horse for MPLA policy, the church can be sure that UNITA will leave it in peace to continue the work that it has to do, and, if possible, we shall also extend our helping hand.

What is our position toward the People's Defence Organization [ODP]? The ODP is divided into the Independent ODP and the Peasant ODP. We are calling on all our ODP brothers to join the ranks of liberation. The hour of victory is nearing. It will be too late later on when an ODP member tries to explain why he did not come over. Hundreds, if not thousands, of ODP members have already joined our ranks. They were welcomed with trust and fraternity. They were trained and armed, and they, too, are today engaged with pride in the fight for national liberation.

The ODP members who are helping us in the field to infiltrate the forces, the ODP members who supply information on evil designs of the chieftains, these ODP members can continue their tasks. But you must always be careful, because the enemy today, nearing the end of his destructive action, distrusts everyone. Work calmly and with organization. But the rest of you must join us by the hundreds so that we can speed up the hour of our liberation.

FAPLA soldiers, our fight is anti-imperialist and patriotic. We will accept into our ranks every FAPLA soldier who presents himself to us with his rifle and who comes to join the group of those who work through all means, including the shedding of blood, for the installation of a majority government in Angola. Hundreds of FAPLA soldiers who have joined us so far have been warmly welcomed and are continuing to render their services in the ranks of the national resistance.

What is our policy toward the national minorities? There has always been deliberate propaganda to poison the people's minds and convince them that UNITA is fighting against the coloreds and whites. This is not true. We think that the coloreds have no other fatherland apart from Angola. We have in our ranks commaners who are coloreds. We have officials on all levels who are coloreds. UNITA does not operate on the basis of racial discrimination. The MPLA is trying to sow fear in the minds of coloreds so they will resist to the end in the belief that UNITA would massacre the coloreds. This is a deliberate policy by the chieftains who have committed grave crimes and who know that the Angolan people will not forgive them.

UNITA is aware — as we defined at Alvor [Portugal], as we defined all along — that Angola is a land for the blacks, the coloreds, and the whites as long as they accept Angola as their fatherland and as long as they are ready to serve with heart and soul the harmonious organization of this same fatherland. But let us be clear: We need to have a representatiion of the groups in the national political life. The majority of people of Angola are blacks. The coloreds and whites constitute a national minority, and for this reason they are accepted. All those whites who have chosen Angola as their fatherland are Angolans. The coloreds are all Angolans. We want the country's administrative bodies to be unequivocally and indivisibly representative.

The black majority should determine our country's political orientation. We would not have fought against racism if at the same time we sought racism. The coloreds can live freely and even participate in administration bodies as long as they do not exercise the disproportionate role that they have been playing so far within the MPLA, for the simple reason that if we accepted this fact we would be displaying the policy of the inferiority complex of the blacks inculcated in us by imperialism. Liberty means freedom to think and act, but it also means the freedom to voluntarily determine one's destiny. It means the freedom of proportional participation of the groups which constitute our fatherland.

What is our position toward the foreign enterprises? We have already said on many occasions that the provinces that I mentioned earlier in my address are war zones. UNITA absolutely does not assume any responsibility toward these enterprises. Our soldiers in the field have definite instructions to attack all economic complexes, including foreign ones. Foreigners who may want to keep the door open for a possible return should leave now for their home countries and wait until peace returns to Angola in order to better invest to the benefit of the Angolan people.

I hear, I read, and I am informed that these enterprises prefer to work with the Luanda minority government of chieftains because they say that this government, because it lacks the poeple's support, gives these foreign enterprises excessive profits and dividends, and that had it been a UNITA government, it would have concerned itself with the well-being of the people and they would have had less profit.

There are in our country today people who hoard the country's goods, the group of sellouts who call themselves leaders, and elements whose interests lie outside the country, not inside. Yes, UNITA will welcome private enterprises in tomorrow's government in accordance with the circumstances and conditions of their location. There will be government participation, but UNITA is not going to resort to nationalization. However, we also want to say here clearly that the foreign enterprises which may come to invest in Angola must take into consideration the need to train Angolan technicians and to organize social conditions for their workers and their families — the availability of school, clinics, sports, and so on. But UNITA has no interest in nationalizing anything. Our only aim is to work so that our people may benefit from our country's vast wealth. Today the chieftains, who were some time ago considered good borrowers, are now seen as no longer able to meet their debts — the result of a policy of bankruptcy aimed at stealing and at denuding the Angolan fatherland of its wealth.

The MPLA is negotiating with Cabinda Gulf, which exploits oil in Cabinda, to sponsor other investments. We are going to warn Cabinda Gulf that, although we are not against the enterprise — as the contracts for the exploitation of oil in Cabinda were not signed with the MPLA, as it were; it was done by the Portuguese, and any government in Angola will need to sell the oil because one cannot eat oil — it should be wary of considering Cabinda an impenetrable fortress which cannot be reached by resistance forces. They will be in for a great surprise.

What is our policy toward the so-called foreign guest workers? The MPLA itself has admitted that these foreign workers should leave any place south of parallel 10 and that they should not travel in that area. Moreover, the MPLA has admitted the expansion of the war by instituting the so-called war councils for the provinces. The foreign guest workers should leave the war zones although we wish it were not necessary. But we would not want to kill these foreign guest workers, because we shall need them tomorrow to help us to rehabilitate our economy. In the present conditions, however, foreign guest workers should leave the war zones immediately.

What is our policy toward teachers, students, and civil servants? These are the people who constitute the lower layer of intellectuals. They should understand what is going on in the country. They need to think, criticize, and debate the situation. They cannot be fanatics and repeat verbatim the words of the MPLA warlords who, as it were, have already secured places for themselves abroad with the money that they have stolen from the revenue from Cabinda Gulf and the Lunda diamonds. They need to deeply acknowledge that the war is expanding. The war is going to expand further. The war will triumph.

The teachers, students, and civil servants need to think about the Angola of today and the Angola of tomorrow, and they must quickly identify themselves with what is just. To constantly repeat the issue of the Cuban internationalists and to constantly

repeat the formulas that we have been indoctrinated with by the East Germans is not being intellectual. This is being a parrot, and parrots do not determine the future of a nation and of a country which is important, like Angola.

The time has come for us to be politically mature and to take our stand on the side of truth. The truth of UNITA represents the most profound aspirations of the broad layers of the people of Angola.

What is our policy toward the people in general? We have decisive instructions, and through this address I am once again going to call on all our political and military personnel to treat all the people humanely, regardless of whether they have been with the MPLA or not, or whether they are in towns with the MPLA or not. They are our people. They are suffering with us, and they also have their hearts broken by the continuous oppression by foreigners.

The people have to be protected. We have to show the people the certainty of a better day, the hope of a tomorrow. We must avoid stealing the property of the people, destroying the property of the people, and serving ourselves with the property of the people.

We must apply a policy that is contrary to that of the MPLA. The MPLA is the party that robs, that rapes, that massacres, and that detroys farms. All UNITA political and military personnel should, as their sincere and honest contribution to this resistance, protect the people. We must do so even with those who are on the side of the enemy, because the message of good conduct achieves good results.

We should also like to call on the entire people — the people who are in the bush, the people who are in the villages still under the control of our enemies — to expand our agriculture by 10 times so that we can have enough food not only for ourselves but also for our soldiers, so that we can hasten the hour of our liberation.

What is our position on national unity and the independence of the country? Some MPLA propagandists have tried to spread the idea that UNITA wants to break off a part of the country, to secede, to proclaim a so-called republic. UNITA is intransigently for national unity. Angola is one from the Cabinda to the Cunene and from Dilolo to Lobito. We are struggling so that this unity is realized through debate, through discussion, through honesty, while caring for the welfare of the people. We are for national unity.

We are also for the independence of our country in relation to the rest of the world. It is true that it is extremely difficult today to be totally nonaligned. As I see it, there are only two countries which are nonaligned: the USSR and the United States. The others align themsleves more or less with one or the other of these two. But this does not prevent us from discerning the aspiration of our own people and determining with courage our vital interests in the political problems determining our future.

The MPLA has sold the fatherland to its allies.

What is our policy toward foreign alliances? UNITA has always admittted it has allies. We have allies in independent Africa. We have allies in America. We have allies in Europe. We have allies in the Arab world.

UNITA has never denied it. We have the sympathy of South Africa, but we have no soldiers from South Africa fighting with us. We maintain relations of mutual respect with South Africa, and the combat waged in Angola is waged solely by Angolans and not by South Africa.

Can the MPLA say the same thing of the Russians, Cubans, East Germans, and Bulgarians? Can it say that it only receives support and is not using them in fighting? We accept that the MPLA should have its own allies. However, what we cannot understand is that the MPLA should place the future of our country and people in the hands of its allies.

As for South Africa, it is a regional power. It is a country which is in southern Africa with which we have to find grounds for a dialogue, and the MPLA has already tried it. But it tried in bad faith and with bad intenstions. Kaunda has already done so, but he also tried it with bad faith and bad intentions. We think that it necessary to establish solid bases of a dialogue which may result in the stability of the region.

We agree that the MPLA should have its own allies. But we cannot agree that their allies should come and occupy our country. We cannot agree that their allies should come and take the reins of the country's political power. We cannot agree that their allies should come to carry out massacres.

As we talked with the Czechoslovak citizens who are still here with us, they admitted that they ate well at Alto Cotumbele and that they had Angolans working for them who did not enjoy the minimum standards of hygiene, food, and protection. This government is no good for the Angolan people because these are not alliances. This is not alliance; it is servitude.

As for SWAPO, if SWAPO is a liberation movement and if it wants to fight for the liberation of its country, why should Angola pay the price for SWAPO's struggle? Why is it that the issue of SWAPO is not placed in the hands of all of Africa?

SWAPO was in Zambia. It was driven by President Kaunda from Zambia to Angola. Why should only the Angolans sacrifice, die, and destroy all they have for the benefit of SWAPO? If SWAPO members are fighters, why don't they return to their home country and fight from within Namibia?

UNITA's unequivocal stand is this: Once the war is over in Angola, the problem of SWAPO cannot be only Angola's problem. It must become the problem of all of Africa. Africans must solve this problem. We Angolans alone cannot sacrifice our lives and wealth because of SWAPO. What is even worse is that SWAPO has been carrying out acts of destruction, murder, and rape in our areas. This problem of SWAPO must be placed in the care of the OAU to decide where SWAPO elements should be positioned.

Going on, I would like to briefly refer to our country's characteristics which enable us to fight. Angola is a vast country. Even with the deployment of 40,000 Cubans, the Cubans can never

tactically occupy Angola. Even if the GDR, the USSR,or the DPRK try to send more forces, never will any foreign country tactically occupy this country. This is a vast country, and there is the guarantee that as long as we continue to be close to our people, we shall always be able to fight until victory.

However, the one factor that we have against us is a small population. This is why we should step up our fight so that we can spare lives, inasmuch as our population is very small in relation to the vastness of our country.

Our country has a tradition of resistance. The Angolan people have always resisted foreign domination, and that is why there is the determination based the will of the Angolan people to see themselves free from foreign domination, no matter where it comes from.

Our country is very rich. Therefore, it possesses the conditions, provided there is a climate of order and peace, for producing enough food to be equally shared among us all so that there should not be only a few people, a group of chieftains who are extremely rich, while the majority of people continue to live in extreme poverty. Angola can enable all her people to live in comfort.

The Angolan people are nationalistic, and they can use this nationalism to accept any sacrifices imposed upon us by the struggle. Likewise, the Angolan has always had their pride in belonging to the fatherland of (Jinga), (Ekwikwi), (Mandume), (Numa), (Mutuyakivela), and (Mwatiama). We are stil counting on this dignity from every one of us. We are aware that the MPLA has been destroying these values by sending our young men to Cuba. This is a mistake and a fiasco because the Angolan man will always keep the flame of nationalism and patriotism burning, because we are Angolans.

What are the permanent characteristics of the MPLA? The MPLA was born out of divisions. There were divisions during the time of Viriato and Neto. There were divisions during the period of Luis Miguel, Chipenda, and Nito Alves. Now there are factions. The MPLA was born out of division, and it will continue to have divisions.

During the present period, all we hear about are dismissals. There are some I pity, like Faisca Chinhama, the former provincial commissioner of Moxico. Besides losing control of that province, he even found it proper to go to Zambia and open his mouth. The following day he was in the middle of the street [no olho da rua]. There are many others: the Kiluanjes, who fought in the struggle against colonialism, Mendes de Carvalho, and big personalities, all these individuals dismissed.

Dismissals will continue until a solution to the war is found. No one can be efficient during wartime because there is no way to satisfy the people, there is no stability, and there no ability to produce. And the special powers of Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, what are they good for? Finally, he will ask for military commissioners, but how long will this go on?

The MPLA's characteristic is to lie. The MPLA's characteristic is the inability to govern. The MPLA's characteristic is its total dependence on foreign countries. This is what it was yesterday; this is what it is today; this is what it will be tomorrow.

What are UNITA's characteristics? Cohesion, unity of purpose, iniative, pride to be Angolans; to put it in clear terms, a government of the black majority, reconciliation with all patriotic forces, administrators chosen on the basis of ability, assimilation without being assimilated, and to once again raise the name of Angola so that every Angolan everywhere may feel proud of belonging to the fatherland of our ancestors.

I would like to appeal to all the compatriots to reflect deeply on this address. We have a doctrine, and today we are a force, a force which is bound to win.

Before concluding, I would also like to thank all FALA commanders and all FALA political commissars, as well as all UNITA committees and clandestine cells, for the work carried out so far which has brought our party to its well-deserved place on the world map. I also appeal to you to continue to further strengthen your relations with the people, to organize the people, to have good relations between officers and soldiers, and to strive for social justice in the distribution of material good. You must intensify agriculture.

You members of the ODP, come in great numbers. You will be welcomed. Young men of Angola, do not agree to join the FAPLA ranks, because only death will await you. Soldiers of the FAPLA, you should desert so that you can at least take part in the last stage of the great national march, which is irresistibly attaining victory. MPLA leaders, you must have the courage to start holding talks with UNITA now, while there is still time. Tomorrow, it will be too late, and you will have nothing to save.

All Angolans, UNITA militants, FALA soldiers and officers, now is the time to endure, to do nothing but endure until the world gives us justice.

Against capitulation, Monteiro is our example. Kafundanga is an example to follow.

May God protect you all and protect our nation.